PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,975—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th April.
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

[illegible] Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 14, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 20th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 490.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.

TRADE MARK.

CHEMISTS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates, and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS in any quantities from stock.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

The Library of USEFUL STORIES.
New Volumes.-Each Annas 12.

THE STORY OF EXTINCT CIVILISATIONS OF THE EAST. By R. E. Anderson, M. A., Contributor to "Chambers' Encyclopædia," "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Dictionary of National Biography," &c. With Maps.

THE STORY OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS. By M. M. Pattison Muir, M. A., Fellow and Prælector in Chemistry of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

THE STORY OF FOREST AND STREAM. By James Rodway, F. L. S., Author of "In the Guiana Forest," &c. With about 20 Illustrations.

THE STORY OF THE WEATHER. By G. F. Chambers, F. R. A. S. R. of the Inner Temple, Author of "The Story of the Stars," &c. With about 40 Illustrations.

Volumes recently issued.

THE STORY OF THE STARS. By G. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S. With 24 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF PRIMITIVE MAN. By Edward Clodd. With 88 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF THE PLANTS. By Grant Allen. With 49 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF THE EARTH IN PAST AGES. By Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S. With 40 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM. By G. F. Chambers, F. R. A. S. With 28 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF A PIECE OF COAL. By E. A. Martin, F. G. S. With 38 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF ELECTRICITY. By J. Munro. With 100 Illustrations.

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, excellent for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all complaints of the Chests, Lungs, and Throat, Re. 1.

AFONIADYNE—A remarkable preparation for Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, and Throat Affections, Re. 1.

BEYNON & CO. | ENGLISH CHEMISTS. | BOMBAY & POONA.

PAPARIDINE gives highly gratifying results in either slight or severe cases, and being of a perfectly harmless character, it can be taken by the most delicate.

"ONLY INDIGESTION"
Yet its Victims are
RACKED WITH PAIN
and eat only with fear and trembling.
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
A CERTAIN CURE.

PAPARIDINE is well established as a certain Remedy for Dyspepsia in nearly all its forms.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE just UNPACKED several cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.

LADIES' FANS—A Most Novel Selection—
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.

LADIES' FANCY WORK-BOXES—In Plush, Satin & Leather—
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES—In Sets—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

BLOTTING AND CARD CASES—In Morocco & Russia Leather—
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.

THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES—In Plush and Leather—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS IN VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER still holds its own as one of the very best household Filters, being SIMPLE, CHEAP, and EFFICACIOUS.

SOUND ADVICE.
EXAMINE YOUR FILTERS.
IF YOU DO NOT ALREADY POSSESS ONE, TRY KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER.

1 Gallon size Rs. 12
2 „ „ Rs. 17-8

Attend personally to the proper cleansing of your Filter. We re-fill the One-Gallon size for Re. 1-12, and the Two-Gallon size for Rs. 2-12,

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

AN UNRIVALLED COLLECTION
OF
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE WATCHES.

		Rs
Military Popular Watches, metal		15
The Campaign Watches, metal and Silver	From Rs. 25 to	75
Railway Watches, metal and Silver	„ „ 25 „	85
Railway Calendar Watches, metal		24
Impermeable Watches, metal and Silver		65
Black Dial Watches, in Silver case		65
Fancy coloured Dial Watches, metal		28
Military Model Wrist Watches, metal		32
Military Model Wrist Watches, Gold and Silver	From Rs. 35 to	180
Cheap Model Wrist Watches, metal		20
Splash Board Watches, with cases	„ „ 40 „	95
Military Pocket Lever Silver Watches	„ „ 45 &	48
Gentlemen's Silver Watches	„ „ 50 „	110
English Lever Watches, Silver	„ „ 95 „	240
Standard Watches in Silver cases	„ „ 110 „	125
Standard Watches in Gold „	„ „ 200 „	650
Youth's Silver Watches	„ „ 35 „	65
Automatic Calendar Watches		150
Jas. McCabe Watches, Gold		350
Thos. Russell & Son's English Silver Watches		95
Thos. Russell & Son's English Gold Watches	From Rs. 450 to	650
Handle's Gold and Silver Watches	„ „ 85 „	250
Chronometer Watches, Gold		1,200
Convertible Watches, convertible from Hunting into Crystal face and in Gold cases		450
Chronograph Watches in metal cases		90
Chronograph Watches, in Silver		110
Eight-Day Winding Watches	Rs. 90 to	650
Musical Watches	„ 650 „	950
Double Time Watches in Gold and Silver cases	„ 30 „	350
Geographical Synchronometers or Universal Time Watches		500
Perpetual Calendar and Simple Calendar Watches in Gold and Silver	From „ 35 to	1,200
Centre Seconds Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	„ „ 120 „	600
Repeater Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	„ „ 560 „	2,500
Ladies' Watches in metal, Silver or Gold	„ „ 15 „	350
The Nursing Sisters centre Seconds Pocket Watches in Gold	Rs. 95 „ 110 and	125
Ladies' Presentation Watches		2,500
Chatelaine Watches	From Rs. 45 to	2,500
Ladies' Bracelet Watches in a variety of designs	„ „ 65 „	2,200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,
MILITARY
TAILORS,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED
FELT HATS.
LATEST
WEST END SHAPES
SOFT FELT HATS.
HARD FELT HATS.
BLACK AND COLORED
FROM RS. 6-12.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

APOLLO BUNDER.

A CONCERT.

In Aid of the FUNDS of the ATHLETIC CLUB, will be HELD at the ROOMS, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Pianoforte Solo	Souvenir de Notre Dame	S Mazurette.	Mr. H. F. GOOD.
Song	In Friendship's Name	C Graham.	Miss MAYHEW.
3 Song	Echo	Lord Henry Somerset.	Mr. E. McCAUSLAND.
Song	O, Maris Stella (With Vio in obligato.)	Piccolomini.	Miss HEWSON.
5 Song	The Light that Lies in My Love's Eyes	Allan Macbeth	Mr. A. IRVINE
6 Song	The Amorous Gold Fish	Sydney Jones.	Miss HUMPHREY.
7 Song	My Queen	Blumenthal.	Mr. C. G. WEBSTER.
8 Cornet Solo	The Star of Bethlehem	Adams.	Mr. RHENIUS.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo	Danse Negre	Ascher.	Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
2 Song	Jack Ashore	W. H. Jude.	Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
3 Song	Heaven and Earth	Pinsuti.	Miss HUMPHREY.
4 Song	To Anthea	Hatton.	Mr. C. G. WEBSTER.
5 Duet	Albion, on Thy Fertile Plains	Braham.	Messrs. W. & A. IRVINE.
6 Song	Swallows	Cowen.	Miss MAYHEW.
7 Song	An Evening Song	Blumenthal.	Mr. E. McCAUSLAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS; Two Rupees and One Rupee.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of the BOARD of DIRECTORS and Government, Mr. I. O CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager, has been APPOINTED to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the undersigned on one month and fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th April 1897.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 15th April 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL.
SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.
TOPS OF OLD CARRIAGE LAMPS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on (the) WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1897, for the purchase of any number out of:—

(a) 10 different descriptions of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 495 tons, lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagaon.

(b) 2 lots of Scrap Brass and Copper, about 11 tons. 1 lot of old lamp tops No. 40, lying in the General Stores Yard, Parel, and which are now ready for inspection.

2. Tender forms must be obtained from the undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th April, 1897.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY the 3rd May 1897, at 3-30 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March 1897.

2nd.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd May to 22nd May 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1897.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Mill-owners Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 27th April, 1897, at 4 p.m. to consider the question of resuming monthly instead of daily wage to mill-hands.

Mill-owners who are not members of the Association are also invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, 17th April 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
OUTFITTERS.

FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE.

PUMPING PLANT complete, as specified below:—

PUMPS—One Cornish Duplex direct acting steam pump, by Evans and Co., Wolverhampton, England.

Diameter of Steam Cylinder	15"
Diameter of Water Cylinder	10"
Length of Stroke	24"
Diameter of Suction and delivery	10"

BOILERS—Two vertical cross-tube boilers, by Evans and Co., each 15 H. P., complete with all necessary fittings, and spare fire bars, gauge glasses, etc. The above plant (Plans of which may be seen at this office) is situated in the Pump House at Hebbal Lake, about five miles from Bangalore, where it can be inspected at any time. The whole is in perfect order, and practically new, having been erected in 1893, and only used since erection for trials, which lasted for a few weeks.

The pumps were found at these trials to be capable of delivering, from 28,000 to 30,000 gallons per hour, against a head of 140 feet.

The total cost of the plant in position was Rs. 16,000 approximately.

Tenders for the purchase of the above will be received up to 15th June 1897 by the undersigned.

The tenders should be superscribed.—"Tender for purchase of Pumping Plant," and should be accompanied by Rs. 100 as Earnest money.

The purchaser will make his own arrangements for dismantlement and removal, which must be effected within fifteen days.

A. Y. DELOTBINIERE, CAPT., R.E.,
Ex. Engr., Bangalore Water Supply Division, M.W.
No. 4, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held on the 9th March, 1897, it was resolved that the SECOND CALL of Rs. 10 per share should be made, and be payable, on or before the 15th June, from which date interest will accrue at 4 per cent. per annum.

Shareholders are requested to remit to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, the amount due on the above call in Currency Notes, or by Postal Order, or by Cheque, or Draft payable in Bombay, WITH the share certificates, for the purpose of having the payment of the said Call endorsed thereon.

The certificates will immediately thereafter be returned to the shareholders.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON and Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th April 1897.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1897, at 4 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March 1897.

2nd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Narondass Purshotumdas, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 22nd May 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

A CONCERT

In Aid of the FUNDS of the BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

WILL BE HELD IN THE

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21ST, AT 9 P.M.

ADMISSION:

FRONT SEATS, Rupees 2. UNRESERVED, Rupee 1.
Free to Seamen on production of Ticket.

TICKETS may be had of the Manager, SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, or of J. S. Broad, Esq., at Messrs. THACKER and Co., or at the doors.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 3rd May 1897, at 4-30 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March 1897.

2nd—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May 1897 to 22nd May 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON and Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 5th April 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS;
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Derby Cottage, Bhewadia Cross Road, Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. BLORE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, near the G. I. P. Ry. Workshop, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Richard Soehn, very rich Persian carpets, mahogany miniature billiard Zipp table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich art table ornaments, a handsome strong-built high-wheeled dog-cart with rubber tyred wheels, a handsome strong C. B. pony, 3½ years old, sets of single harness, by Dunnett, bicycles, wines, books, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VERY RICH AND VALUABLE AHMEDABAD CARPETS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 674 of 1896.

Messrs. F. Fischer and Co. .... Plaintiffs.

versus.

Baktaversing, Rajamsing and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, the Carpet Manufacturing and Trading agency Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad .... Defendants

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadows Street, No. 21, on account and the risk of the above mentioned defendants in pursuance of Decree obtained by the Plaintiffs, and Judge's order, dated 15th March 1897; the following:

Nine pieces Ahmedabad (India) made very rich and valuable Carpets, viz. 24'1×15'7, 10'6×14'3, 13'11×10'4; 8'2×5'1; 7'8×5'1; 15×19'2; 12'10×7'6; 8'11×7'3; 11'10×9'1.

Each one piece in a lot will be put up for sale to suit intending purchasers.

Now on View.

The Auction Sale of Wahlan Mills, which was to be held on Saturday, the 10th instant, is POSTPONED.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

By order of the transfer of Mortgage and subsequent Mortgagee, and on account of Syed Hassamudin bin Syed Sha Jehan Rufai and his wife Zulishabai, and in terms of the provisions contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of April, 1892, and deed of further charge dated the 13th March, 1894, both executed by the said Syed Hassamudin, and a further indenture dated the 28th May, 1895, executed by the said Zulishabai, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, on the premises, the following immovable property, viz:—

The piece of land situate on the Esplanade Cross Road, in the City of Bombay, admeasuring 90 4/9 square yards, of which 62 1/9 square yards are of the Fazandari and 28 3/9 of the leasehold tenure, and bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 23, New No. 15958, Old Survey No. 17B, New Survey No. 2054, with the shop and building standing on such land, bearing Municipal Ward B, No. 512, Street No. 202-204, and which is bounded on the east and west by the property of Mahomedji bin Ally Mahomed, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said Esplanade Cross Road.

The undersigned will furnish any further information or particulars to be required in regard to the above property, and will also show the condition of sale, subject to which the property will be sold.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, meatsafe, whatnot, dumbwaiter, marble tables and teapoys, easy and light chairs, dressing and washstand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, reclining and half back sofas, dressing glass wardrobes, etc.

1 iron-framed cottage piano, full trichord scale.
About 800 lbs. engine packing of different sizes.
35 quarter casks Lisbon wine, Branco and Tinto.
The property of D. D. N. Parakh.—
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14'3 going in single and double harness.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 15'1 going in single and double harness.
1 powerful bay waler going in single and double harness.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong-built victoria.
2 sets each 4 English-made rubber tyre wheels.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite St. John's Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, high wheeled dog cart with bay horse and harness, table ornaments, Hinks' lamps, &c., the property of Lieut. J. C. CRUMP.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Palm Grove, Gamdevi, near Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, wind-proof lamps, Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of PHILIP BOTTENHEIM, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "MARKUR HALL," ON THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property *viz*:—

All that piece of land situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, recently surveyed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., containing 11,411 square yards, and forming that part of the piece of land referred to in the will of the late Framjee Cowasjee Markur, deceased, as containing by estimation 11,047 37-100 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, more or less, which was left after deducting the area, subsequently sold by the said Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur to the Municipality for road improvement, and now thrown into the road and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by the said road, on the south by the property described in the said will as the southern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, and now the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, on the west by the seashore, and on the north partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and particularly delineated in the plan which will be produced at the auction sale, and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, which said piece of land formerly formed part of the said testator's said property at Nepean Sea Road, and which (or the greater part thereof) was numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 18, new survey No. 7141, together with the bungalow and out-buildings standing thereon, known as "Markur Hall," and which said property was, at the date of the testator's death, in his occupation, and is now in the occupation of the vendors, his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Brown and Moir, the vendors' attorneys, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF AN AMERICAN TURBINE.

On MONDAY, the 17th May next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Lala Hurji Mull Banker and Contractor, Peshawar.—

1' 25" American Turbine with fittings complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CLOVE'S BRANCHES, SCALE AND WEIGHTS GLOBE LAMPS, YARN, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Jafforbhai Hassum Muchi, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJI JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th April, 1897, at 2 p.m., at No. 2 3, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie, consisting bags of cloves' Branches, beam scale and weights, bed and pillows, old gunny, and empty boxes.

Also at 3-30 p.m., at No. 17 Tamba Kanta, Mombadevi. In re-Kaskuchand Shirchand and another traded as Dalpat Jethabhai, Insolvents, consisting few bundles of twist, globe lamps, bedding, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY LANE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1897, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, traded as Gooljee Singanee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahadev Abajee Kalay, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 3rd February 1892, all that piece of fazendaree land together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Chewoolwady Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahadev Abajee Kalay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3158 and 3162, street Nos. 16 and 2), containing by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy-one square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Chewoolwady Lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Antoba, on the north partly by the property of Jeewon Govin, partly by a gully, and partly by the property of Krushnarao Raghoonathjee, and on the south by the east of Jagmohundas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetsee Cama, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF EMPTY K.-OIL BOXES C. I. SOIL PANS, ELBOWS, AND &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at Tardeo, Bellassis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty K.-Oil boxes with tins.

Also a quantity of C. I. soil pans, elbows of sizes, head ventilatings, ventilators, bends, dirt boxes, socket gratings, broken stoneware, pipes traps and junctions, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT No. 25 MOUNT ROAD.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings out-houses, stable, &c., situated on the property bearing street No. 25 Mount-road Mazagon.

By order of the Official Assignee of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, an insolvent, the following are particulars of sale relating to immovable properties to be put up for sale by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract), in 2 lots, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1897, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises of the 1st lot.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Jusub, an adjudged insolvent.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 74 and now or late under No. 59, and containing by admeasurement 159 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road called Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house formerly belonging or Suppoorabai, widow, and now to Halimabai, widow, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to one Memon Abdoola Hafiz and now to Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, the Official Assignee.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land, with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, situate at Sewree, standing in the books of the Collector under old No. 216, New No. 15122, New Survey No. 1-2286, and now or lately assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 42, New Ward No. 371, Street No. 1068, and containing by admeasurement 6,623 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west and south by the garden of the late Vizbhoocandas Atmaram, deceased, and on or towards the north by the garden of Pestonjee Dadabhoy, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, the Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, Solicitors, H. C., or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 2
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. J. WALLACE, C.E., will deliver a LECTURE in the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"Camp furniture for holiday use, exhibiting a full Camp Outfit, including a light tent.

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on TUESDAY next, the twentieth instant, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be run for the convenience of Passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandalla, and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-0 Railway time.

This Train will stop at Khandalla, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla, and First, Second and Third Class Passengers with their luggage will be booked by it at the Usual Rates.

The Special Train will run to the following Time Table, namely:—

		H. M.
Lonauli	Dep.	7 0
Khandalla	Arr.	7 9
Do.	Dep.	7 11
Karjat	Arr.	8 18
Do	Dep.	8 24
Neral	Arr.	8 42
Do.	Dep.	8 47
Kalyan	Arr	9 25
Do.	Dep.	9 31
Byculla	Arr.	10 35
Do.	Dep.	10 40
Victoria Terminus— Bombay	Arr.	10 51

Reserved accommodation will be given on this Train only and not on the daily 6 A.M. Train from Poona.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fifteenth of April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED NOTICE.

AFTER SATURDAY next, the seventeenth instant, the DOWN SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Victoria Terminus at 18-10 o'clock on week days only, for Lonauli, and after THURSDAY next, the fifteenth instant, the EXTRA DOWN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Bombay at 18-50 daily, (except on SATURDAYS) for Thana, and the EXTRA UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Thana at 19-50 for Bombay on week days (except on SATURDAYS), will be DISCONTINUED.

The Notice regarding the SPECIAL DOWN TRAIN to Lonauli, dated the eleventh of February last, is cancelled, and that part of the Notice, dated the twenty-second of January last, which is affected by this Notice, is also cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the thirteenth of April, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 33rd (ad-interim) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Gt. Rs. 40 (forty) per share, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1896, has been declared, and WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 12th day of April, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 p.m., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th April 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY, Secy., Treasurer, and Agent.
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND. Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	=	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette Steam Press."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s WHISKY.

(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio*.)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES

OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

SUN ENDOWMENT POLICIESS ARE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

EXAMPLE of 15 years' Endowment, also payable in the event of previous deaths. The Cash Bonus on a Rs. 10,000 policy will amount to Rs. 3,000, and the Policy will stand at Rs. 13,000, Cash Value in 15 years. A splendid return for your money in these days of the depreciated Rupee. Bonuses under these policies are guaranteed by the Sun Office of London.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs. a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½	„ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼	„ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	31

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,157
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowngger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	850	250	240	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Brooks Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,200
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	390	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	780	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	340	450	450	Rs40	410
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	355
[illegible]chmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	245
Mummar M.	1,000	250	11	15	191
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	68
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	520
[illegible]arab Woollen Mills	1,200	200	280	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	27	200	all	12	210
[illegible]	—	1,000	10	vd Rs65	1,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Atcock Ashdown	1,780	100	100	dvd Rs 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	2,500	300	6,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	325	75	1,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	540
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	8	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	281
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	300	300	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	16	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	181
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	257
Kurrachee Landing	380	600	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	[illegible]	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	2150
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.8	10
Port Canning Co	8,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	250	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co, Ld	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,600	1,100	all		550
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	210
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,013
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	735
City of Bombay Mills	880	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	915xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	35	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	593
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	558
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	918
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	520
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	600
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	685
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	493
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	232½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	953
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	710
[illegible]	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	955
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	dv Rs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,25[illegible]
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	450
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	880
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,303	250	240	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	60	52
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
[illegible]enishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	800	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500		89
The Tapti Valley	25,000	500	100	—	12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h., 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 0-10m., 1-0a. Low water, 6-6m., 6-50a.
Easter Monday: Banks closed.
Moonlight Band on the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

NOT A PLAGUE CASE.—We are requested to correct some statements, which appeared in our issue of the 13th instant, regarding the old woman Luximibai, who died from opium poisoning on Monday night. We are informed that on admission she presented no symptoms of plague, there was no bubo in her left groin, nor had she any fever, her temperature being normal.

REPORTED THEFT AT CHUCKLA.—Morarji Rowji, residing on the first floor of a house in Chuckla Street, reported to the police, on Thursday, that about 10 o'clock on the previous evening he returned home, and having placed his black coat, containing currency notes and cash, one pair of spectacles, a rosary, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 213, in a cupboard in his room, retired to bed, leaving the door and a window open. On the following morning he found the coat, with the contents, missing from the room.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Good Friday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Ebrahim Abdulabhai, a Borah, aged twenty years, residing at Kamatipura, 5th Street. Deceased wandered about the town and worked as a glazier. About three weeks ago he was walking along the Doctor Street, when he accidentally trod on a piece of glass, sustaining a wound on the big toe of the right foot. About twelve days after signs of tetanus set in, when he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, after admission, the spasms increased, and he died on Thursday night. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

MOONLIGHT BAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme on the Esplanade, this evening, at 9 o'clock:—

Overture	Poet and Peasant	Supe
Reminiscences of Donizetti		
Valse	Corpsball Taenze	Gung'l
Intermezzo	Loin du Bal	Gillet
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Jones
Song	Whisper and I shall Hear	Piccolomini
March	Salut a Laigle Russe	Signard

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MARRIAGE WITH A FATHER'S SISTER AMONG PARSEES.—A good deal of gossip has arisen in the Parsee community, during the past fortnight, by reason of a young Parsee member of a highly respectable family having clandestinely married his father's step-sister at Matheran. Such a marriage is unheard of among Parsees, and is against the spirit of the Parsee law of marriage. Some four years ago a society was established in Bombay for preserving the sanctity of Zoroastrian marriages; and after a period of hybernation, the society has been suddenly quickened into life again by the objectionable marriage in question. It held a meeting recently, and has prepared a number of questions for the opinion of eminent counsel in Bombay, with the view, if possible, of criminally prosecuting the parties to the marriage and the officiating priests who solemnised the marital rites.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bhicaji Comb, aged forty years, formerly a building contractor, who was for the last two years and a-half out of work on account of illness and subsisted by begging. About nine months ago he was a patient in the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for about three months. He used to take a pice worth of opium every day and sleep on the verandah of a house occupied by one Solomon Lazarus, a muccadum of labourers in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality. About 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, Solomon, while going out, saw deceased sleeping on the verandah. He returned home about 10 o'clock, and finding deceased still asleep, went up to him, and found him unconscious, and breathing very heavily. The police were informed, and Bhicaji was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. The evidence of a licensed opium vendor, at Erskine Road, went to show that deceased had purchased half-a-tola of opium on the previous day, stating as his reason for buying such a quantity that he wanted to avoid going to him every day to get his usual dose. It was also stated that deceased was tired of life, which had recently proved very burdensome to him, and which he desired to put an end to. He died in the hospital on the same evening. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FATAL RESULT OF BAD WORKMANSHIP.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Good Friday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Hurree Keroo, a dock-labourer, aged twenty-five years. About 7½ o'clock, on Wednesday morning the deceased and a gang of labourers were employed on board the steam-ship Othello, now lying in the Victoria Dock, discharging her cargo of iron bowl sleepers from No. 4 hatch. The labourers were working under a foreman of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, stevedores, and they were using a derrich on the starboard side on the fore part of the hatch for the purpose of discharging the sleepers. They had slung up four sleepers, and were slinging up the fifth, when the ball attached to the tower gave way and the derrich fell into the hatch and the starboard guy caught deceased, who was standing on that side of the hatch, and knocked him down into the lower hold on the top of the bowl sleepers, a distance of about twenty-feet. The work was stopped, deceased was picked up, placed on a stretcher, and conveyed ashore, whence he was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, it was ascertained that deceased had sustained a severe contused wound, about two inches in length, on the left eye-brow, exposing the bone. The left thigh and left forearm were also found fractured. He was detained under treatment, and died on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock. From the evidence of the stevedores' foreman, it appears that the bolt gave way without any warning, owing to its faulty welding. The derrich in question ought to have been capable of lifting a weight of four tons, while the weight of five sleepers slung was under one ton. The steam-ship Othello belongs to the Wilson Line, and this was her maiden voyage, having been launched in November last. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by multiple injuries received by his being knocked down into the hold of a steamer by the derrich giving way, owing to the faulty welding of the bolt of the derrich tower.

FIRES.—About half-past 3 o'clock, on Good Friday morning, a fire broke out in a store-room, containing a large quantity of oil-waste, adjoining the engine-room of the Alexandra Mill, at Ghorupdeo Road. Police ramosee No. 609, doing duty, at the gate of the mill, observed smoke issuing from the roof of the store-room, and at once gave the alarm. Intimation was given to the manager, who sent a telephonic message to the Chinchpoogly fire-brigade station. In the meanwhile, the European and Native staff of the mill, under Mr. Sutherland, the mill-engineer, used the mill fire engine. The Chinchpoogly engine was soon on the scene, followed by the Babulla Tank and Sankli Street steamers; but the Chinchpoogly one was only brought into requisition; and the fire was brought under control in an hour. Smoulderings, however, continued for some hours, owing to the combustible nature of the material stored in the room. The outbreak is believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion. The damages done to the roof of the store-room, with its contents, is estimated at Rs. 1,000, and it is not covered by insurance. The second tindal of the Chinchpoogly engine, while holding the nosel of the mill engine hose, was accidentally knocked down by the sudden force of water coming into the hose, and sustained slight injury to his right arm, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.—About 10 o'clock, the same morning, another fire broke out in a mandap, occupied by Mr. Chintaman Bhasker, a cashier employed in the service of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, situated at Matoonga New Road. The materials of the shed being combustible, the whole thing was ablaze in a short time, and was razed to the ground. It appears that a fire had been lit outside the mandap for the purpose of boiling water, and a spark is supposed to have been blown on to the mattings. The Matoonga manuel was soon at the place, and extinguished the flames, but not before the whole shed was destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,600, including currency notes for Rs. 500, which Mr. Chintaman states were burnt.

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT GRENNAN, assisted by Police Constable Sorabjee, has succeeded in unearthing the burglar who recently relieved Dr. McCabe-Dallas, residing at No. 5 Colaba Causeway, of property consisting of jewellery, valued at Rs. 1573, and cheques on the National Bank, Messrs. King, King and Co., and the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank, amounting to Rs. 3,511. A Surti servant was at first suspected of having committed the theft in the small hours of the morning, but it now turns out that, in consequence of certain information received, Superintendent Grennan traced the culprit in the person of one Surkhia Kadur, a boatman, residing at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay. The accused was, yesterday morning, charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and the case remanded.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE TERRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED CULPRITS.

A TEMPLE CUSTODIAN INCRIMINATED.

AFTER a rigorous inquiry extending over a fortnight, Superintendent McDermott and Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent, C. I. Department, have succeeded in tracing some of the culprits concerned in the horrible murder, perpetrated on the night of the 3rd instant in a house in the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple, in which a Bhatia, named Morarji Bhoja, and his sister, Kessarbai, an opulent woman, were strangled to death. A portion of the stolen property, to the value of Rs. 3,500, has also been recovered by the police. One of the arrested men is a Purdasi, named Mataprasad Gopal, aged thirty-six years, in charge of the burning-ground at Walkeshwar, while the other man is an ascetic, aged about seventy-five years, known by the name of Baooramshafaj Shewshunker. The third culprit is a notorious young Purdasi, named Doorgaprasad Ramcharan alias Madhowprasad, aged twenty-five, residing at Kamatipoora. The ascetic had been a custodian of one of the Hindu Temples for the period of about half-a-century, and in addition to his duty as a custodian, he had been, for the last fifteen years, supervising a dharmsalla, which adjoins the house in which the two deceased were murdered.

It appears that the culprits after committing the deed on the night in question were returning home with the property in their possession, when they were observed by a Purdasi, who was asleep on the verandah of a Bhatia's house in that locality. This man, who knew both the accused, was not, at the moment, aware of the deed committed by them, but on the following morning when the murder was discovered he suspected them to be the culprits. He, however, did not divulge the matter to the police, expecting that he would receive a share of the booty from the accused. Eventually the Purdasi accused having a guilty conscience, and being afraid of suspicion falling on him, was preparing to leave for his native country. The man who expected a share now thought that he would get nothing and determined to give information to the police. Accordingly, on Thursday morning, he went to a policeman, named Succaram Narayen, who had been posted on special duty near the house of the two deceased, and told him that he wanted to see his Saheb in connection with the murder. The policeman took the Purdasi to Superintendent McDermott, to whom the man gave certain information. Acting upon that information, Superintendent McDermott, in company of the Purdasi informant, proceeded to the office of a native firm in Dean Lane, Fort. On arriving at the place, Mr. McDermott saw a Purdasi peon, to whom he put certain questions. The peon at first denied all knowledge of the matter. The informant, however, asserted that his statement was correct, and would be borne out by his brother as well as by the Purdasi police ramosee doing duty in the compound of the temple and many other persons. After several hours' inquiry, the peon made a statement and took the police in the evening to the Hindu burning-ground at Walkeshwar. The Purdasi in charge of the burning-ground and the ascetic were then taken into custody. Both of them denied the truth of the information given to the police, averring that there had been ill-feeling between them and the informant and his brother with regard to certain monetary transactions. They were taken to the Girgaum police station and kept in separate rooms. After some persuasion, the old Bawa and the young Purdasi took the police to a spot in the compound of the temple, and pointed out a large piece of stone which had a big hole in it filled with gravel. The young man removed the gravel and produced a gold wristlet, which forms, it is alleged, a part of the stolen property. They then took the police to a quadangular piece of land, where, on its being dug up, a gold necklace was found. Another place was pointed out and gold ornament was disinterred. The police were then taken by the accused to a rocky place near the sea, where some cow-dung cakes were lying on the ground to dry. The Purdasi picked up one of the cakes, and having broken it produced a gold ornament from it.

The suspicion against the accused having thus been confirmed, Mr. McDermott sent intimation to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, who, on arrival, ordered the compound to be thoroughly searched, which was done, but nothing further was found. In order to search the room of the Purdasi accused, Mr. McDermott ordered a sacred cow, which was fastened in the room, to be brought out. The accused himself went into the room and brought out the cow, and having kissed the animal, gave her some water to drink. The floor of his room was then dug up by Inspectors Hurst, Manley, and Roshanalli, with the result that a brass lota containing Rs. 34 was found. The accused then admitted having been concerned in the murder with four other Purdasis. On Saturday morning the accused were placed before Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, at the Central Police Offices. They were then taken by Mr. McDermott, to the Esplanade Police Court to be placed before the coroner, who was to resume the inquiry regarding the deaths of the deceased. On the application of the police the inquiry was further adjourned for a fortnight. In the afternoon the accused took the police to the Hindu burning ground at Walkeshwar and there produced from under a heap of sand two implements of housebreaking, namely, a screw driver and a large file, which they stated they had used in breaking open the chest-of-drawers, cupboards, safe, &c.

The Sirdar and Superintendent McDermott continued their investigation on Saturday night, during the course of which the Bawa gave the name and description of the third culprit, who is also a Purdasi. Acting upon this clue, the Sirdar, Mr. McDermott, and Inspectors Hurst and Roshawalli went early yesterday morning to Mahimpoora, where a number of Purdasi milkmen reside. They searched for him for some hours in that locality, but the man was not found. The police then proceeded to Kamatipura and discovered "the wanted" in a house in the fourth street. The man, whose name is Durgaprasad Ramcharan alias Madhowprasad, denied having anything to do with the murder, but on being placed among a number of other Purdasis, he was immediately pounced upon by the ascetic as the identical man who took part in the affair. The man was put under arrest, and the police on searching his house recovered a gold necklace, a gold nose ring set with pearls and small diamonds, and a pair of gold bangles, of the collective value of Rs. 1,509, being concealed under the tiles of the roof. All these ornaments were identified to be the property of the deceased Kessarbai.

The accused, who is an old offender, having been twice in jail, admitted his guilt. The man was in the evening brought to the Girgaum police chowkey and locked up for the night. Three other culprists still remain to be arrested; one of them is in Bombay, and the others are said to have gone up-country.

Information had been circulated to all the police stations to keep a sharp look out for the remaining accused, who are still at large, and have the major portion of the stolen property in their possession. The accused Bawa was well acquainted with the ins and outs of the deceased Kessarbai's house, having been in the habit of visiting the house during the life-time of her husband. The accused will be formally charged to-day before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and a remand will be applied for in order to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 12.

THE result of the working of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the last two years has been anything but satisfactory. Mr. Pemberton, the indefatigable Agent of the company, has been doing his very best to improve matters, but without success, and it is now currently reported that the working of the W. I. P. Railway is to be shortly handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. In fact, some people go so far as to affirm that Mr. Pemberton, who is on leave in England, is returning to Goa to hand over the charge of the railway to the S. M. Railway Company. It is believed that the working of the W. I. P. Railway by the S. M. Railway Company will prove more profitable than it has been heretofore, provided, of course, the Portuguese Government affords greater facilities to the importation and exportation of cargo, and that there is as little delay at the Customs as possible.

The Fiscal Department in connection with the railway is going to be done away with, with the exception of one conductor, probably Mr. Paiha, whose services will be retained. Mr. Abilio de Sa, with the junior employes of the Fiscal Department, will be attached to the Public Works Department.

There is no little anxiety among the officials of the W. I. P. Railway, who believe that the S. M. Railway Company will dispense with their services. But as a great many of them have worked in connection with the W. I. P. Railway for a number of years, it would certainly be to the advantage of the company to retain the services of these experienced hands, at least as many of them as it is possible to do.

It is said that Mr. Murcer, the Acting Agent of the W. I. P. Railway, contemplates proceeding to England on six months' furlough.

Small-pox is rapidly spreading in Bardez, and some deaths from the epidemic have already been reported.

RECLAMATION VS. INCINERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is evident that the patentees of the incinerators are moving heaven and earth against the decision arrived at by the Municipality rejecting the Incineration scheme as in the long run costing more than the railway transport scheme and practically yielding no return. The Committee of the Corporation, consisting of very able members of the Corporation, reported that the incineration scheme would "cost Rs.1,80,017 per annum more in working expenses, interest, and sinking fund at present than railway transport, and that this difference will increase in future as the revenue to be derived from the reclaimed land at Chimbur grows larger." The appendices attached to the report of the Committee show "as regards transport by existing railways there are two advantages, which are (a) speedy locomotion and less initial expenditure, and (b) quicker realization of the scheme of reclaiming the land at Chimbur." The appendix B to the report of the Committee definitely states: "Even in England the disposal of refuse by incineration has not been an unmixed success. But for the following reasons it is not advisable to resort to incineration in Bombay: (a) Great difference in climatic consideration, (b) entire absence of cinder refuse among the sweepings, and (c) greater cost for fuel required. In the Coorla swamps there is practically an unlimited area of land available for reclamation which yields an annual rental of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per acre to the great benefit of the local market." Appendix B. also shows that the problem of disposal of sewage will have to be faced, and the best plan will be to apply the sewage to the Coorla waste land when reclaimed, and that conveyance of sweepings to Coorla appears to be the best practical method of disposal of kutchra. Then take again Mr. Snow's opinion which is: "For the present transport of kutchra by railway is the only solution of the difficulty, and that incineration (though the Municipality may be able to carry it out here and there with success) can for obvious reasons never be introduced into this closely-packed city as a general scheme." It may be taken for granted that this opinion was arrived at by Mr. Snow after having all the facts before him and after experience gained from the trial given to the working of an incineration in Bombay and the nuisance caused thereby.

The Corporation has also accepted the statement that "No revenue will be derived by the adoption of the incineration scheme, but a large and annually increasing revenue will be derived by the adoption of the reclamation scheme." It is also shown by the Municipality that each year's reclamation would bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 16,000, and that the Government ground leased to the Municipality would at the end of 15 years be fully reclaimed and yield a revenue of Rs. 95,000 annually, which works out to an average annual income of Rs. 54,000 during the first 15 years and Rs. 95,000 annually after that period until the land loses its fertility, when it could be used for building purposes.

In the face of these authoritative statements and the fact that incinerators are liable to damage and mishaps, and that the life of the furnaces would be about 15 years, that 64 furnaces at Rs. 1,000 per each furnace would be requisite, and that 409 cart-loads of heavy non-incinerable stuff and 114 cart-loads of ashes, making in all 523 cart-loads, would have to be daily removed in carts out of Bombay, one does not feel that the Coporation in giving preference to the reclamation scheme over the incineration scheme has taken a wrong view. The incineration scheme means all loss of capital and continuous working expenses and no revenue. The reclamation scheme means working expenses only for 15 years' purchase of land from Government at a rate of Rs. 150 per acre, revenue in the meanwhile to the Municipality and the full revenue of Rs. 95,000 after 15 years and practically no expenditure as the land will have been reclaimed in 15 years with

April 14. KUTCHRA.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every right-minded man will agree with your correspondent in your yesterday's issue re driving out all beggars and vagrants from different streets to some suitable Asylum. I beg to point out a long standing danger and annoyance to the public. Nowhere in Bombay does a greater beggar nuisance exist than in different localities of Mandvi (the cradle of the plague and espacially in Samuel Street, better known as Khoji Mohla. This street is a busy commercial street, entirely populated by Khojas, and a drive or a walk through this street will convince anybody that the beggar nuisance here is simply horrible. Hundreds of the poorest of the poor Mahomedans, men and women, and other beggars make a regular rendezvous of this place during Ramjan days and go abegging for alms. The odour emanating from their very dirty clothes, not washed for months, is simply repulsive, and one naturally is much surprised why such a nuisance is tolerated for years by the residents of this locality. I have seen very often Mahomedans doling out "nans," a kind of bread, to these beggars, and this distribution of nans is a great inducement to them to haunt this street. Such generosity could hardly be called charity in the right sense of the word. These beggars are neither lame nor blind, nor have any infirmity about them which may rightly appeal to human sympathy. Any man who knows what charity is will say that relief to people such as these is nothing but a premium to indolence and impudence. Very often these beggars are seen quarreling amongst themselves, and I have never seen a policeman there to see that no breach of peace is made. The cart trafic here is also great, and nobody can deny the utility of a couple of policemen who can regulate the traffic and stop the beggars and vagrants going about. The necessity of removing this horrible nuisance entirely has been lost sight of by the authorities up to now but I now am sure when Mandvi has got such a bad name the Plague Committee or the police with such an energetic head like Mr. Vincent will see the necessity of taking action at once in this direction and confer a boon on many who have to visit Khoja Mohla every day on business.—Yours, &c.,

April 15. K.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Amraoti, Akola, Secundrabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on the West Coast, and lowest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds remain practically unchanged in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Allahabad and Akola, 12 at Karachi, Bombay and Poona and 10 at Rajkot, Surat and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Jacobabad and Deesa, and the minimum similarly so at Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Neemuch and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Deesa, and the lowest 70° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. Light showers have fallen at Mangalore, Calicut and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Bangalore and Poona. Pressure is low in the North-West Provinces and the isobars indicate that the weather to the north of latitude 28° is in an unsettled condition. Conditions are favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast and at a few southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

FRIDAY:—The barometer has increased slightly over the Indian peninsula and Lower Burma and decreased elsewhere. The fall is brisk to rapid on the Gangetic plain and the Punjab and a well marked low pressure area exists over the north Gangetic plain. Pressure is slightly lower than usual to the north Gangetic plain and Bengal but above the average elsewhere. Wind is northerly over the North-West India, westerly down the Gangetic plain, with southerly over peninsula and bay. The force is fresh at several stations, prticularly in Saugor Island and Bombay. The mean temperature has risen to the North-West Provinces; fallen in the Central Provinces and Madras. The heat is greater than usual in all provinces except Madras, where there is slightly abnormal deficiency. The maximum temperature is reported at one hundred and eleven at Burdwan, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Hyderabad. The air is very dry over the Gangetic plain and the only rainfall of importance is over the south peninsula where Wellington, Cochin and Tinnevelly have received over one inch of rain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Birthday "Honours Gazette" in India will be postponed this year until the Queen's Commemoration Day in June.

MAJOR KETTLEWELL, 22nd Bombay Infantry, has been appointed tutor to the young Maharaja of Ulwar.

COLONEL GRACEY, Director-General of Railways, who has been inspecting the Mari-Attock Railway, has arrived at Simla. He goes home on leave next month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOBDAY, R. E., has been placed in charge of Revenue and Surveyss Bengal, sub. *pro tem.*, during Colonel Sandeman's absence on furlough.

MAJOR-GENERAL HERIOT MAITLAND, R. E, on specipal duty in India in connection with the reorganisation of the Military Works Department, will arrive in Simla to-morrow.

THE severe winter in Chitral and the Gilgit district seems to have stopped rinderpest completely. A large importation of cattle from the Punjab into Chitral is likely to take place again this summer.

MR. Melhuish, Deputy Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, will be retired under the 55 years' rule some six weeks hence. Mr. Maclean, Director of Construction, will, it is understood, succeed him.

THE Chambal Valley dacoit bands, which have given trouble in Central India, are now being hunted down. Two leaders have been already captured. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur has interested himself personally in the operations now in progress, which promise to be completely successful.

MR. F. H. SKRINE has addressed a long letter to *Capital* giving his reasons for resigning the Civil Service. The letter is a furious attack on the Secretariat system which is described as being composed of a dominant caste outside which circle no member of the Civil Service can hope for advancement.

A GOVERNMENT Order prepared for the information of the Secretary of State for India gives the cost of the move of the Madras Government to the hills. In 1896 this amounted to Rs. 29,907 against Rs. 29,163 in the previous year, but after deducting savings and recoveries the result arrived at is Rs. 28,026 against Rs. 27,587.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S RECENT DESPATCH on the exchange compensation allowances question, while settling essentials, still leaves various knotty points to the decision of the Government of India. We trust there will be no delay in issuing orders all the same, as many cases have been hung up for more than a year.

COLONEL WYLIE'S shoot in the Nepal Terai has just been concluded. The bag consisted of thirteen tigers, one panther, one crocodile and numerous deer and other small game. Colonel Dixon and Mr. Charles Bruce have left for England; Colonel Durand and Lord Burford for Simla; and Colonel Wylie and Surgeon-Captain Armstrong are on their way to Katmandu.

AN outbreak of plague is reported from Hyderabad, Deccan. It is traced to the recent arrival of a party of Bombay leather merchants, who had succeeded in evading the railway quarantine by leaving the train before reaching the inspecting station and rejoining a few miles further on, after walking the intermediate distance.

IT is in contemplation to abolish the Deputy Postmaster-Generalship of Behar and amalgamate that circle with the jurisdiction under the Bengal circle. If the change is carried out it is probable that the Bengal Postmaster-General will be given either an Additional Personal Assistant or a Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE Selangor Golf Club has been trying a match by moonlight. "Considerable amusement was afforded to the spectators, but it could not be said to be very successful from a golf point of view, as the balls could not be seen passing through the air and the umpire's decision was little more than guess work."

UP to the end of last month the accounts of the N.-W. P. Branch of the Famine (Charitable) Relief Fund show that 119,686 persons on Government relief had received supplementary assistance from the Committee: while 233 orphans were on the list, as also 86,907 poor persons who for one reason or other had hitherto failed to apply for Government relief. The payments to enable cultivators to supply themselves anew with seed and plough cattle had scarcely begun, only one person having been assisted under this head.

THE Amir of Kabul, we understand, has dispensed with the services of Mr. Lucas, the American who had charge of the gunpowder factory at Jellalabad. The reason is said to be that the Amir does not, as a Mahomedan ruler, wish to retain in his employment any Armenian owing to the troubles of the past few years in the Sultan's dominions in Asia Minor. Mr. Lucas's family has been settled for some time in Kabul, where the small Armenian colony has hitherto been well treated even during periods of civil war.

A PRIVATE letter by the last mail brings an assurance of the hearty sympathy of the Belgains for the famine sticken people of India. Immediately on receipt of the news of the magnitude of the prevailling distress, public meetings were organised throughout Belgium under the auspices of the Government of that country, at which considerable sympathy was expressed. Subscriptions were inaugurated for the relief of the distressed masses of India, and at the time of the departure of the mail sums aggregating 15,000 francs had already been collected, and considerable additions are expected.

ANOTHER case of lawlessness is reported from the Tochi Valley. On the 11th instant a small convoy, escorted by seven sepoys, which left Kotta Khel, was fired on near Spenchilla by a party of Waziris, who had taken up a position on a mound commanding the road. Captain Burne, Lieutenant Houston, 1st Sikhs, and Mr. Stainton, Assistant Engineer, were with the convoy. The Waziris were driven off without any damage being done. On the following day a party was sent out to search the Spenchilla Hills. A few shots were again fired, and some tribesmen were captured. It is believed that the Ahmadzai section of the Derwesh Khel Waziris were responsible for the first attack. The affair is of no great importance except as showing that the restlessness among the Waziris is not confined to the Mahsuds in the southern part of the country.

THERE has recently remarks a home paper been a good deal of not very intelligible chopping and changing both at the Hyderabad Residency and the Secunderabad Cantonment Magistrate's Court. Mr. A. A. Williams, First Assistant Resident, was on the list to move to Quetta about a month ago, and Captain Stratton was in Hyderabad on special duty to act for him. But Captain Stratton has been despatched to Upper India to officiate at a Political Agency, and Mr. Williams continues where he is till May. Then there is the case of the Cantonment Magistracy. Mr. C. E. Biddulph left Secunderabad on furlough early in February, and since then, in strict opposition to the judical traditions of a military cantonment, a native magistrate has been acting for him, though he has no power to try British-born subjects. Captain Ievers, 1st Madras Lancers, who has had a few years' experience as a Cantonment Magistrate, has only just been posted to Secundrabad, and he took up the magistracy there on the 7th instant. Furthermore, Pundit Suraj Narayen, the Assisane Cantonment Magistrate and Civil Judge of Secunderabad had, while he was officiating for Mr. Biddulph, actually been under orders to proceed to the Berars. But happily the Government awoke to a sense of the awkward predicament in which Secunderabad would be placed without a Cantonment Magistrate or a Civil Judge for a time, and with only a native attache to attend to the Judical administration of so large a station. Accordingly, Pundit Suraj Narayen's transfer was promptly cancelled.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. MACLAUGHLIN, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry is granted general leave of absence from 30th April to 31st July.

THE Central Provinces and Berar Cup was competed for by the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Rifles on Saturday, the 10th instant and was won by the former by 35 points.

THE troops from Deolali allotted passage in Hired freight ship Shanghai sailing on 21st instant will be brought to Bombay by a special mixed troops train arriving at Sassoon Dock at 6-5 a.m., on 21st instant.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. C. CULLING, A. M. S. is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

THE following appointments have been made:—9th Bengal Lancers.—Second-Lieutenant P-T. Stainforth, from 10th B. L., to be Officiating Squadron Officers. 11th Bengal Lancers.—Second-Lieutenant G. M. Orr, Unattached List, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Captains S. F. Biddulph and C. B. Templer, Squadron Commanders to move up in grade succession, consequent on Major Gordon being seconded.

CAPTAINS H. HUDSON and A. G. MEDLEY, Squadron Officers, to be Squadron Commanders sub pro tem. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Second Lieutenants F. A. Magniac, supernumerary on the establishment, and H. Miller, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officers. 29th Punjab Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant R. S. St. John, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Major a Wallace, 2nd in Command. 27th P. I., to be Officiating Commandant, vice Hogge on leave. Second-Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1st Madras Lancers.—Second-Lieutenant E H. S. James, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 1st Bombay Grenadiers.—Lieutenant A. M. Doveton, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master, vice Errington vacated on promotion. 8th Bombay Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant R. E. C. Hall, from 26th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W.W. Bickford, from 4th Bombay Rifles, to be Wing Officer.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

THE following Directors' Report is to be presented to the Shareholders, of Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited, at the meeting on May 3:—

Gentlemen,—We have the pleasure to announce that the work on this line has been as energetically pushed forward as circumstances permitted, and unless something unforeseen happens, the first section as far as Talod will be opened for permanent traffic on the 1st May, the second section as far as Prantej on the 15th June, and the third or final section at the beginning of October after the embankments have had the benefit of the monsoon rains to consolidate them.

There has been, we regret, unavoidable delay in getting out from home the permanent way owing to the very large quantity of railway material being shipped to this country, and the difficulty of getting steamers to carry it.

Notwithstanding this however, the shareholders, we think, may be congratulated on the almost absolute certainty of having 41 miles open to traffic before the break of the rains.

The line has received the constant personal attention and supervision of Major Olivier, the Agent of the Constructing Line, and Mr. Arnott, the Executive Engineer, has been indefatigable in pressing forward the work.

The sum of Rs. 16,00,000 has been paid into the Government Treasury, Public Works Department, for transfer to the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

On the 2nd day of March 1896 the Directors of the Company passed the following Resolution, viz.:—

"The Agents should receive any sums received for transfer fees."

This was done because the Agent's office allowance and expenses, together with the Directors' fees, was limited to Rs. 5,000 per annum until the dividend paid by the Company amounts to 4 per cent. per annum, and the Directors were of opinion that Rs. 5,000 was insufficient for the above purposes.

The amount actually received up to date by the Agents for transfer fees payable to the Company under Article 29 amounts to Rs. 1,509.

The Directors have thought it right to draw the attention of the shareholders to this payment to the Agents and to ask their confirmation to such payment.

Mr. R. Gilbert has joined the Board in place of Mr. H. W. Uloth, who has left India.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil joined the Board temporarily in place of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C. I. E., who has been absent from Bombay, but the former having resigned, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil has again joined the Board.

Mr. F. A. Reddie acts as *ex-officio* Director in the place of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who is temporarily absent from Bombay.

Under the Articles of Association one of the original Directors, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, retires, but is eligible for re-election.

You will have to appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The audited statement of receipts and expenditure made up to 31st March 1897 is annexed herewith.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

IN the course of the week ending 10th instant slight rain has fallen in parts of all the affected districts except Khandesh. The prices of food-grains have fallen except in Khandesh, where they are stationary, and in Dharwar, where they have risen.

The progress statement of relief measures shews the average daily number of relief workers to be 307,338 as compared with 310,465 in the preceding week. The number of dependants has also decreased from 117,478 to 117,339. The pressure on relief works in the Khandesh and Sholapur Districts is increasing. The Government of India have, at the request of this Government, sanctioned the inclusion in the famine programme of the earthwork of the Nandurbar-Amalner section of the Tapti Valley Railway and of the railway extension from Pandharpur to Sangola, which is now being aligned. Authority has been given to acquire the land required for the Mangi Tank in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur District, which it is intended to start as a relief work. The Nasik Municipality has applied for a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 for the construction of water-works for the town of Nasik. Government are unable on the existing security to advance so large a sum, but they have directed that the dam and waste weir should be constructed under Government agency as a relief work, and if the Municipality hereafter arranges for the completion of the project, the expenditure on the dam and waste weir will be debited to it as a loan repayable on terms to be hereafter agreed upon between Government and the Municipality. An allotment of Rs. 7,000 has been made for the improvement of the water-supply in the Ahmednagar District. Estimates of Rs. 53,171 and Rs. 12,523 respectively have been sanctioned for metal-collecting on the Hungund-Nanmadri Road in the Bijapur District, which is urgently required as a relief work, and for such portion of the road from Tale to Malat in the Kolaba District as is suitable for famine relief. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been allotted to the Sanitary Commissioner for the provision of medical comforts and for other contingent expenditure in connection with the hospitals on relief works. The temporary appointment of an additional Assistant Surgeon for duty on relief works has been sanctioned. The reports received from the officers of the Sanitary Department regarding the health of the people on relief works in the Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts are generally satisfactory. One relief camp in the Bijapur District was found to be in an insanitary condition, and the attention of the Collector has been drawn to the matter. Several cases of cholera have occurred in parts of the Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, and measures have been taken to isolate persons affected with the disease and to disinfect the walls in the neighbourhood. Vaccination is also being carried out in camps where cases of small-pox have occurred.

The daily average number of persons on gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses has risen from 26,509 in the preceding week to 29,148 in the week under report. An allotment of Rs. 5,000 has been made for gratuitous relief in the Nasik District. A proposal to give gratuitous relief to children attending schools in the Bijapur district has been sanctioned, subject to the conditions that the children to whom the dole is given are unfit for work, and that their parents are employed on famine relief works or are gratuitously relieved and are unable to maintain them.

The statements show the movements of food-grains and pulses in the affected districts during the week ending 10th instant and the progress of operations for the supply of grass to those districts during the week ending 27th March 1897.

ORDERS have been issued by the Bengal Government sanctioning an increase of one rupee per mensem to the pay of whole time Government servants in certain districts where common rice is selling at a higher price than 12 seers to the rupee, and of one rupee eight annas per mensem in those districts where the price of rice is higher than 10 seers to the rupee.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows;—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years!

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

MANAGER REQUIRED for a Local Cotton Mill of about twenty thousand ring and mule spindles and about eight hundred plain and fancy looms. Apply with Testimonials "A.B.C.," Care of this paper.

WANTED, A MANAGER for a Bombay Cotton Mill, of about forty-five thousand spindles, both ring and mule, and about twelve hundred looms (both plain and fancy). Apply with Testimonials "A.B.C.," Care of this paper.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the best situated and very comfortable HOTEL in Matheran. Detached Bungalows for Families and commodious Bedrooms are still available for the Hot Season. All Home comforts provided. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR Kashmir.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

CHOICEST FLOWERS, Bridal and Presentation Boquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Floral Baskets, Button Holes, and Loose Flowers.—RUSTOMJI ARDASIR MERWANJI IRANI, No. 9, Victoria Road, Byculla.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, from 1st May, an UPPER-Story a BUNGALOW, of situated at Matoonga, open to all sides with Stable and Servants Accommodation. Apply to N. B. DANTRA, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station, Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova, (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, few Clarabella Organs, playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20 each: Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25 with 6 Metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic. As regards Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA" care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FLETCHER'S very best DISINFECTANTS. FLETCHER'S Pine Phenol and Cresol at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 per gallon.—R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., Forbes Street.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NOTES,

INDIA[illegible]N LAND REVENUE,

FOR P[illegible]RINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

DARMAL

TO

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at O[illegible]ffice of the *Bombay Gazette.*

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort, Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country commitments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Bailing on Commission Sale, or for Auction.

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse-food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6. Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Boating and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "I. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

THE only news received through Reuter to-day is that the total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday aggregated 59,000 bales as against 61,000 bales at the end of the preceding week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less in the same comparison at 59,000 bales also. The week's Imports were 52,000 bales or 14,000 bales below those of the week previous. The total Stock yesterday was 1,258,000 bales, being 15,000 bales lower than on the Friday before.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to-day and yesterday amounted in all to 15,000 bales compared with 13,000 and 25,000 bales, respectively, on the said two days in 1890 and 1895. Exchange on London was quoted to-day at 4'88 dollars.

Our local banks and markets are all closed for the Easter holidays. We hear, however, that for Cotton there was hardly any enquiry to-day. Native dealers are firm in their demands, but will have to come down unless the markets on the other side improve when business re-opens after the holidays.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Wheat is lower in price to-day, and the small quantities of New Delhi which are coming in have been taken up by the local mills. Seeds are firmer, and there is a good enquiry for *Rapeseed* which has advanced 1 at 2 annas.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Wednesday last were as follows:—

Cotton	6,621	bales.
Wheat	4,005	cwts.
Linseed	1,526	,,
Rapeseed	4,535	,,
Gingellyseed	811	,,
Castorseed	719	,,
Rice	4,043	,,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	28¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £37,400,000; Decrease, £2,000,000; Public Deposits, £10,000,000; Decrease, £200,000; Other Deposits, £38,800,000; Decrease, £1,500,000; Other Securities, £28,800,000; Decrease, £500,000; Notes and Gold, £22,400,000; Decrease, £2,000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	59,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	1,200	,,
,, Imports of cotton	52,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	6,000	,,
,, Stock of cotton	1,253,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	21,000	,,

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 3rd April 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,350	44,414	...	3,064	...	83,746
Goods	53,906	50,721	3,185	...	1,33,562	...
Other earnings	7,937	13,004	...	5,067	...	15,745
Total for week	1,03,253	1,08,139	...	4,886	...	...
Aggregate..	13,78,139	13,49,058	...	...	29,071	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1897, on 1,673'94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	167	3	239
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	12,73,265	22,18,265	40,809	31,85,702
Total for 12 weeks...	13,91,628	24,98,265	44,809	35,85 702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,921	2,63,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	101	157	5	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,346	29,69,403	63,303	44,30,055

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140'57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,500	30	19,530
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	—	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,36,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks ...	31,461	1,53,220	979	1,85,660
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,433	20,297	81	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,88,859	766	2,26,982

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 4,281

Ditto to date .... ,, 41,322

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th March, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,55,059	4,95,740	6,516	6,57,315
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	7,69 191

Decrease 1,11,876

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 16th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... inches	29'834
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	81'3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79'3
Dew Point	77'7
Relative humidity of Air	'809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	8'4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) .... degrees	88'7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79'0
General Directions of wind* ... WNW, S, W, S, SSW, W, SSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	233

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th April compared with the Statement of 3rd April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 3. Rs.	April 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,91,036	51,46,358
Do. do. at Branches	49,83,241	46,54,491
Other Deposits	2,74,01,449	2,86,68,514
Post Bills	8,323	7,874
Credits, undrawn	17,80 060	18,65,215
Rs...	5,51,66,109	5,68,42,452
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,61,269	1,05,32 213
Other authorised Securities	39,88,133	39,88,138
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	69,62,169	71,62,366
Loans do. do. do.	1,14,36,278	1,09,03,653
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,13,41,067	1,15,30,689
Dead Stock	4,12,415	4,12,415
Stamps and Stationery	21,777	22,151
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	4,90,776	2,32,297
Cash	1,05,52,220	1,20,58,524
Rs..	5,54,66,109	5,68,42,452

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEWAN—March 25, at 9, Pilmour Links, St. Andrews, the wife of Alexander Shewan, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATTYE—LEE—March 24, at St. John's Kensington Park, Captain Arthur Henry Battye 4th Gurkha Rifles, younger son of Major General A. F. Battye, to Florence Adelaide, daughter of Charles Williams Lee, of Lansdowne-road, Kensington Park.

DALLAS—ALDERSON—February 25, at St. John's, Pinjarrah, Western Australia, Hugh Morrison, youngest son of Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Dallas, C.I.E., to Sarah Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Richard Alderson, M.A.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—March 30, at Jersey, Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. J. N. Allen, Chaplain, Bombay Establishment, aged 82.

BRADISH—February 10, at Kimberley, South Africa, Joseph Stratford, third son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bradish, formerly of the 105th Madras Light Infantry, aged 31.

BROWN—March 28, at Edinburgh, Elizabeth Boyd, relict of William Cranfurd Brown, Esq., H.M.I.A.

ROTTON—March 28, at Southernecote, Sunderland-road Forest-hill, the Rev. John Edward Wharton Rotton, D.D., LL.D., Senior Chaplain Bengal Establishment, Retired List

STEWART CLARK—March 25, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, Stewart Clark, Esq., late [illegible] and Post Master-General of the North-West Provinces, India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

THE Greek Prime Minister in asking for a vote of 23,000,000 drachmas (francs) for the army and navy, promised the chamber that the concentration of the army shall be completed in a few days, and that it will be capable of doing its duty. If Greece were a Great Power such a statement would be regarded as a declaration of war against Turkey, whose troops have been attacked by Volunteers fighting under the Greek flag. That it should have been left to Turkey to assume the offensive is more in accordance with reasonable expectation. It would be little short of madness for a poor kingdom of two million inhabitants to wage war against an Empire which has an army with the colours of 428,000 men, and can raise that formidable force to 700,000 by calling out the reserves. The want of money might indeed render it difficult, if not impossible, to put the whole of the Turkish levies into the field, but Russia found to her cost twenty years ago that the embarrassment of the Turkish finances does not necessarily lead to the collapse of Turkish resistance to an invader, Ottoman troops are very formidable when defending entrenched positions, as the experience of the Russians before Plevna abundantly proved. The positions held by Marshal Edhem Pasha's army on the Greek frontier are of great strength and well supplied with guns of precision. Yet he has informed his Government that they are untenable if he do not take the offensive if again attacked. The effective Greek army is estimated at 80,000 men, which if money were plentiful could be increased by another forty thousand. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief, according to the estimate of a foreign officer, has 32,000 men in the immediate vicinity of the frontier, with double the number echeloned in positions which would enable him to outnumber the Greek army in case he were attacked. It is understood that the authorities in Constantinople ordered the Marshal not to cross the frontier even if attacked, but to hold his position. The Council of Ministers now acquiesced in the Marshal's request to be permitted to enter Thessaly. But the Sultan has been very slow to sanction the invasion of Greek territory. The truth is, the Sultan and his Ministers do not place unlimited confidence in their good friends, the Russians, who have hitherto gone out of their way to emphasise their utter disapproval of the action of Greece. When six Turkish war vessels left their moorings in the Golden Horn a Russian corvette accompanied them into the Dardanelles. The war vessels proceeded to the Macedonian coast and laid mines as an additional protection against an attack from the Greek fleet. The operation was an entirely successful, and Russian officers—apparently conveyed to those waters by the corvette—completed it. This little service which is in accordance with the precedent set when a Russian General superintended the strengthening of the defences of the Dardanelles in anticipation of a possible attempt by the British fleet to force the Straits, confirms the belief that a secret convention assures the Sultan of the material support of Russia if attacked by a foreign Power.

That such an instrument would carry with it reciprocal obligations at least as onerous to Turkey as to Russia may be taken as a matter of course. A Russian protectorate may relieve the Sultan—for a time—of many of the anxieties that beset his Imperial Majesty. But it cannot give complete security. That as a matter of fact it does not do so is shown by the readiness of the Sultan to come to an understanding with the King of Greece with a view to a solution of the Cretan difficulty that might extricate each of them from a position full of serious embarrassment. Realizing that the action of the Powers has severed Crete from the Ottoman Empire as effectually as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Servia, Bulgaria, and Cyprus have been severed, Abdul Hamid intimated to King George that he was willing to withdraw his troops from Crete and entrust the administration of the island to the King on payment of a tribute in recognition of Turkish sovereignty. King George received this overture in the most cordial spirit, and urged that the Sultan should take the initiative in broaching it officially. The Sultan stated that he was quite ready to do so, but that it would be necessary to avoid wounding Russian susceptibilities by communicating with that Power and asking her to take the initiative. M. Nelidoff was accordingly sounded on the subject. That imperious Ambassador affected great indignation and denounced the proposal as perfidious. While the two Powers immediately concerned are forbidden to come to an understanding acceptable to both, Russia has warned them that any success in a war shall not profit the aggressor. This notification explains the almost passive attitude of the Turkish Forces during the recent attack on certain positions and the eagerness with which the Turkish Government called the attention of the Powers to the fact that the Turkish troops had remained on the defensive.

In a situation so full of peril alike to Turkey and to Greece war between the two States which has been declared by the former, might easily prove the ruin of both. The Turkish Government is obliged to maintain a large military force in Constantinople to protect the capital against a possible attack. Great Britain was supposed to contemplate the "seizure and deposition of the Sultan" not so long ago. Credence was given to the rumour, and seventeen thousand Turkish troops laboured night and day for six weeks, strengthening the batteries of the Dardanelles under Russian advice. If any considerable portion of the Army garrisoning the capital were sent to reinforce Marshal Edhem's by an army the Sultan could not feel absolutely certain that some unexpected rising of Armenians or Greeks in Constantinople might not be made a pretext for the occupation of the Imperial city by a Russian force to restore order and guard the Sultan in his Palace. Turkey will enter upon the war with one arm tied to her side, and a possible enemy awaiting the physiological moment to intervene to her detriment. The position of Greece will be no less precarious. Defeat under present circumstances would be a grievous and perhaps a final blow to Hellenic aspiration. She is informed beforehand that she will not be allowed to profit by success. If Greece had been under the guidance of the Goddess Minerva, she would have let the present storm blow over and see what the future might have in store. Turkey can seek inspiration at the classic source, but she may find her account in hastening the necessary reforms and making them real lest worse befal.

THE commercial transactions of this country with Japan are now on so considerable a scale that the proposal of the Mikado's Government to introduce a gold standard is not without some practical interest for us. Our exchange with the Far East was at once affected by the sudden announcement of the new policy, which, however, is not likely to have any injurious effect on our trade with the Far East, but rather the reverse. It will place Japan wholly on a gold basis, as India would be if silver was not allowed to come in freely with the effect of neutralising to a large extent the influence of trade on sterling exchange. The ratio proposed for the standard to come into operation on October 1st next is the very low one (at least from the point of view of bimetallists), of 32'348 to 1, giving a gold value to silver in Japan of 29 3-32d. per ounce. The full details to hand by the last mail go to show that the country has been taken by surprise in the matter by the Matsukata Cabinet. The case is one in which the remarks of Professor Walker in 1878 regarding the demonetization of silver in the United States five years earlier would seem to apply: "The measure certainly was not preceded by that thorough discussion, or accomplished with that general consent of the popular intelligence and will, which are desirable when changes in fundamental policy are to be made in a free country." The Special Committee of the House of Representatives devoted only five days to the examination and discussion of this important measure. Amongst the amendments brought forward in committee and rejected was one for fixing the ratio at 1 to 25; and another proposing that the circulation of the present coins should cease from the day of the new law coming into operation, a year being allowed thereafter for their exchange. The Bill with little or no alteration was presented to the Lower House, and favourably received, a motion for it to be held over from the closing session to the next one being rejected by a large majority. The hope is entertained in many quarters that the Upper House will refuse to pass the measure in the present session, in order that the great interests involved may be duly considered by the country at large. On the other hand, there are obvious advantages in effecting the change quickly, to prevent the losses that would be incurred if in the interval between proposal and action, the price of silver fell by twopence or three-pence an ounce, as it might do, in which case the ratio would have to be further lowered.

This is not a case merely of fixing a gold standard; the silver coins of the old system are to be abolished and gold coins substituted for them. Count Matsukata in his speech indicated that the danger of making any arbitrary change in the relations between creditor and debtor would be obviated by making the new gold coins an exact multiple of the present one-yen silver pieces. The low ratio that has been taken is determined by depending on the latest London market quotations, with a slight addition for the appreciation of gold which the Japanese Cabinet foresees as one result of the proposal it brings forward. The new coinage law will lead to a discontinuance of Japan's normal demand for silver and the creation of another actual and potential demand for gold. It is noteworthy that the announcement of the proposal of Japan has been accompanied by a drop of something like five per cent. in the price of silver in America. In London the price, which stood at 29'10d. on March 1st is now only 28¼d. There can be no doubt that the adoption of gold coinage in Japan will reduce the demand for silver and consequently its price. It is not likely, however, to seriously affect our exchange unless the fall in prices is so considerable as to induce people in this country to buy silver largely. That there is some risk of this would seem to be indicated from the remarkable extent to which silver continues to be sent to India in this year of famine. This feature is contrary to all expectations; and although the Government of India are understood to have set special enquiries on foot no one seems able to fully account for it. The chief, and indeed the only, reason adduced by Count Matsukata for the change was that the demand for gold has so greatly increased, while that for silver has diminished, that the further appreciation of the yellow metal and depreciation of silver is inevitable, and that therefore Japan should be on the winning side. The indemnity paid by China comes in opportunely to assist in providing the necessary precious metal. It was stipulated in the Treaty that Japan should receive the money in English gold coin. The result is that gold, to the value of considerably over a hundred million yen is available for the purpose. Circumstances are therefore favourable for the change, which it is believed will be the means of securing for Japan better terms for the loan she proposes to raise in the European markets. We in India were promised a gold currency four years ago, and we should have had it long before now had the restriction of silver imports by the imposition of a heavy duty led to the payment of the balance of trade in our favour in gold sterling.

THE close approximation of estimated requirements for Famine Relief in this Presidency to the amount obtained for the purpose, does not arise so much from every anna that could be profitably expended having been forthcoming, as from the care with which the estimates have been framed, on the basis of the amount available for distribution in view of the necessities of other Provinces. The coat has been cut according to the cloth, for no doubt the small amount required over and above that obtained will be forthcoming from the Central Funds, which have been partially replenished, since the last allotment was made. The succinct and businesslike statement drawn up by Mr. George Cotton, the principal Secretary of the Presidency fund, shows that the work of distribution has been placed in the best possible hands. It is in accordance with the fitness of things that the Collector of each district, as the chief representative of the Government whose relief operations the Fund supplements should be the chairman of the Local Committee, whose members are selected on a very representative basis. The Fund is charitable and non-official, but the best guarantee that the stream will not be intercepted in its flow to the real sufferers is for the district officers to have a direct, not to say controlling, voice in its disbursement. Sholapur, where the distress is admittedly more acute than in any other district, receives nearly one-fourth of the total sum of ten and a-half lakhs to be distributed over the nine affected collectorates. No less than two lakhs out of the amount alloted to Sholapur will be expended under the fourth and last head of the objects to which the funds are applicable "—to restore to their original position when acute distress is subsiding those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life." A like liberality under this head is observable, though not to so large a proportionate extent in the estimates sent in from the other Collectorates. Its wisdom cannot be disputed. As soon as there is work to be done, which will enable the sufferers to earn a living wage, the Government relief ceases. It is then that the real crisis comes with the small landholder, and others of his class. Is he to retain the tenancy of his little plot, or is he to join the ranks of the landless indigent poor? The relief afforded under the Famine Fund in the shape of purchase of bullocks or of seed, just enables him to tide over the crisis successfully. He sows his seed, or uses his bullocks, and when his first harvest is gathered he is well on his feet again. The importance of keeping the people on the soil, and of discouraging as far as possible the alienation of peasant rights to the rapacious money-lender, is a matter which has engaged the attention of the Government of India for some years past, and legislation on the subject was promised by Lord Elgin in his speech on the Budget last month. The help the Famine Relief Fund will give to the ryots in the direction indicated is therefore calculated to prove not only of benefit to the individual but to the State. To Bijapur the sum of Rs. 1,68,000 has been allotted. The report shows that great good is being done in this Collectorate by finding and relieving all cases of destitution among respectable families, who while possessed of little or no means are unable or unaccustomed to undertake manual labour and who cannot be expected to resort to relief works. In the zilla town alone there are thirty such families amongst the Mahomedans whose women are purdah and whose breadwinners are either dead or too old to work. In the district generally destitution of this class is found chiefly among the smaller Brahmins, the descendents of former village officers whose families now have no employment and have this year obtained little or no grain from the small pots of land. The provision of clothing amongst the poorest of the relief workers is another form of help which is proving of great value not only in Bijapore but also in other districts, while still more good is being done by undertaking the care and maintenance of orphan children. To Ahmednagar two lakhs of rupees has been alloted, to Khandeish Rs. 1,10,000; the same amount to Nasik, Rs. 70,000 to Satara and half a lakh to Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar, neither of which are very seriously affected, each receive Rs. 15,000. The allocation has been made largely on the basis of the percentage of relief workers in the various Collectorates, so that no district can justly complain that it has not received its fair share of the funds. It was only right that subscribers should be informed exactly of the position, and Mr. Cotton's statement will enable them to see that their generous gifts to the suffering poor are being distributed upon a systematic and equitable basis.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O., accompanied by a staff officer, proceeded to Deolali on Inspection duty by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 11-30 p.m. (Bombay time), last night, which is to arrive at Deolali at 5-8 a.m., this morning. General Gatacre will return to Bombay by the mail train arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., to-morrow. Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A., will command the station of Bombay during G. O. C.'s absence.

THE General Officer Commanding accompanied by a staff officer, the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, will inspect the Harbour Section of the Bombay Defences, leaving the Apollo Bunder at 7 a.m., to-morrow, and will inspect the Western Section of the Bombay Defences, on Wednesday next the 21st inst., commencing at 7 a.m., at Mahalaxmi Fort.

WE learn that Tuesday, the 27th instant, has been selected as the day for giving a public dinner from the Parsee community to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who leaves for England by the mail steamer of the 1st May with the object of being present at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen Empress. It has been arranged to give the dinner at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill. After the dinner, it is intended to hold a reception or evening party, at which representative members of all classes of the community are expected to be present.

THE Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., leaves Bombay with his family by the mail steamer of the 15th May with a view to obtain medical advice in England, for an ailment from which he has been suffering for some time. Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary of the High Court, and Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, youngest brother of the Parsee Baronet, are passengers by the same steamer.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th March 1897 shows a Decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 294,600 maunds and Rs. 86,980 in the earnings.

THE Mandalay paper states that crowds are being attracted by a Burman doctor, who claims that he is able to heal all kinds of diseases by rubbing the patient on the forehead with a ring which he wears on one of his fingers.

THE Madras Government has directed that experiments with the plague virus being conducted at the Medical College or by the Health Officer of the Municipality, or elsewhere, are to be stopped and all cultures carefully destroyed.

THE trade returns on the Dir, Swat and Chitral roads, for the year ending 31st March 1897, have reached the large total of nearly 64½ lakhs of rupees, about 34 lakhs being on account of exports from India. These figures are very satisfactory, as they point conclusively to the security of the road.

THE Bengal Marwari community are seriously thingking of establishing a rain gambling house in French Chandernagore.

THE Bengal Government have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 for expenditure during the current financial year on famine relief works in the district of Shahabad.

IT has been decided to extend the system of trial by jury to Jessore, Rajshahye, Chittagong and Mymensingh.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TURKEY AND GREECE.

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 18.

It is declared here that war has broken out between Turkey and Greece.

The Cabinet have decided to recall the Turkish Minister from Athens, hand the Greek Minister his passports, and order the Turkish troops to assume the offensive.

THE TURKISH COMMANDER IMPATIENT FOR ACTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 16.

The Turkish Commander on the Greek frontier has declared his position to be untenable, and has demanded permission to enter Thessaly.

The Council of Ministers here have acquiesced in his demand, but the sanction of the Sultan is wanting.

TURKISH NOTE TO THE POWERS.

The Porte has vigorously protested against the Note of the Powers that Turkey should not be allowed to reap any advantage in the event of war with Geeece.

FRESH TURKISH CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

APRIL 17.

The Porte has issued a fresh Circular to the Powers in which it states that the situation in Crete has become intolerable, and that the continued bloodshed there may exasperate the Mussalmans of the Turkish Empire.

THE GREEK CHAMBER VOTES TWENTY-THREE MILLION DRACHMAS.

ATHENS, APRIL 15.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies have voted the credit of twenty-three million drachmas asked for by M. Delyannis.

TURKISH ATTACK ON GREEK INVADERS.

A strong Turkish force has attacked and routed four hundred Greek invaders. who had entrenched themselves at Krania.

A TURKISH REVERSE.

Another band of invaders has captured Kritades after severe fighting in which the Turks lost one hundred in killed, besides some prisoners.

FIGHTING BETWEEN GREEK AND TURKISH REGULARS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Various reports have been received from the Greek frontier concerning the fighting which has been going on for four hours to-day, near Nizeros, in which regular troops, with Artillery, were engaged on both sides.

The Greeks occupied three Turkish stations, the Turks having retired.

The losses are not stated.

Each side declares that the other began the fighting.

The Porte has notified to the Ambassadors that the Turks retreated to prove positively that the Greeks were the aggressors.

FURTHER ITALIAN TROOPS FOR CRETE.

Italy has decided to send two Battalions of Infantry and a Battery of Artillery to Crete.

FIGHTING ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

APRIL 18.

Fighting has commenced along the whole line on the Greek frontier.

A GREEK STEAMER SUNK.

The Turkish batteries at Prevesa have sunk a Greek steamer, which was leaving for Ambracia, this morning. The crew were saved.

A Greek flotilla is now bombarding Prevesa.

GREEK SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

The Greeks have captured the fortified position at Menexe in Macedonia.

CONTEMPLATED ADVANCE ON ABU HAMED.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Egyptians will probably advance to Abu Hamed in the summer, but it is unlikely that any British troops will take part in it.

UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH SQUADRON AT DURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Admiral Rawson, with a squadron of nine vessels, has arrived at Durban quite unexpectedly.

The object of the visit and the ultimate destination of this large Naval force is not yet known.

THE FRENCH ADVANCES IN THE NIGER HINTERLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Germany has protested against the French violation of the Niger Hinterland.

It is understood that England has also protested against the French occupation of Boussa.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

ANTICIPATED LONG LIST OF HONOURS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The Governor-General in Council has directed that the 21st and 22nd June be observed as public holidays throughout British India.

Beyond this it is not intended that there shall be any public recognition in India of the Diamond Jubilee.

A long list of honours may then be expected. The usual birthday honours will not be gazetted as usual, the awards being deferred till the Jubilee honours are announced.

PLAGUE MEASURES AT HURDWAR.

The energetic measures taken against the outbreak at Mahamari (Kumaon) of the plague recently reported in a village beyond Hurdwar, have been successful, no fresh cases having since occurred.

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 15.

A large and influential meeeting of the leading members of the Borah community was held at the bungalow of Seth Mohmedally Allibhoy, Honorary Magistrate, in which a resolution was passed to thank Seth Adumjee Peerbhoy, J.P., of Bombay, for opening plague or fever hospital at his own expense for the Borah community and for his continued charities, extending over lakhs of rupees.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Home Department.—Mr. W. E. Neale resigns the Civil Service. Captain J. H. Parsons, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Burma. Captain W. Hudson, 20th Madras Infantry, is appointed Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum. The Bishop of Calcutta is granted six months and twenty-two days' leave.

Revenue Department.—Colonel J. R. Hobday is appointed to act as Deputy Surveyor-General. The services of Captain P. Mackenzie, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Finance Department.—Mr. W. F. Cockill, Assistant Director-General, Post Office, is granted one year's furlough. Mr. G. A. T. Bennett acts , and Mr. R. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, acts as third Assistant Director-General.

Military Department.—Colonel Craigie, Highland Light Infantry, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Madras. Major E. Hill, Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Commands. Captain W. E. Bunbury, 25th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-master, General, at head-quarters Bengal Command. Colonel R. M. Clifford and Colonel A. G. Hammond are to officiate in Command of second class districts with temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Lieutenants R. C. Morris and A. W. Clarkkennary, Royal Artillery, are to act as Ordnance Officers. Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Baring 4th Hussars, is appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel is conferred on Majors A. W. Renny and J. Monteith and the temproary rank of Major on Captain T. Quin, Staff Corps. Colonel W. A. Salmon, Staff Corps, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Good service pension is conferred on Major-General E. Stedman, Commanding Burma. Colonel A. C. Toker, late Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal, and Colonel A. J. D. Hawes, Staff Corps.

Marine Department.—Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, is granted nine months' furlough.

The Chitral 14th Bengal Infantry and 4th Kashmir Rifles are allowed to bear words, "Defence of Chitral," and other regiments concerned the word, "Chitral," upon their standards, colors or appointments.

Captain D. Macnabb, Assistant Commissioner of Burma, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Public Works Department.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, and Mr. C. A. B. Forgett, Executive Engineer, retire. Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is appointed Examiner of the same Accounts in Madras.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR JAMSETJI.

POONA, APRIL 16.

A garden party was given by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in honour of his proceeding to England for the forthcoming Diamond Jubilee. A large number of citizens, including Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus, and Christians, assembled at the Sirdar Khan Bahadur's residence. The compound was nicely lighted. The Poona Volunteers' string band was in attendence.

The Sirdar Khan Bahadur proposed the toast, wishing Sir Jamsetjee a pleasant voyage, auspicious stay and safe return. Sir Jamsetjee thanked the Sirdar Khan Bahadur for his good wishes.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 17 new cases and four deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 22.

In the Special Plague Hospital 8 were admitted; 4 cured, and 5 died, leaving 186 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted; one died, and 29 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted; 3 were discharged cured, and 2 died, leaving 63 under treatment.

The Municipal Medical Inspector discovered 2 cases.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Formosa, (extra left London for China direct, this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with the homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived here, at 7 p.m., to-day.

PENANG, APRIL 16.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay to-day.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s Coromandel arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix sailed hence on the 1st instant, and arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 10th inst.

HONGKONG, APRIL 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Candia (extra) left here for London this afternoon.

COLOMBO. APRIL 18.

P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana from London arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain E. R. Dowell, with the overland mails of the 2nd instant, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Baines, Surg Lt
Clarke, Mr A
Franklin, Miss
Frederickson, Mr A D
Harris, Capt A P D
Hugo, Surg Lt
Katsch, Miss E
Kelly, Surg Lt
Kendall, Miss J
Kenrick, Surg Lt
Lane, Surg Lt
Lincoln, Surg Lt
Marey, Miss S J
McArdle, Surg Lt
Murch, Lt D J
Oram, Miss J
Price, Surg Lt
Reynolds, Miss N N
Sealey, Surg Lt
Sutton, Mr
Watson, Surg Lt
Wiley, Master Carle
Wilson, Lt H H
Wooley, Surg Lt

FROM BRINDISI.

Bailey, Capt W
Bose, Dr and Mrs
Fraser, Lt A W
Grange, Mr C E
Hainworth, Miss
Hitchins, Capt and Mrs
Newing, Mr R D
Oswald, Maj
Pratt, Mr F R
Proudfoot, Mrs
Seal, Mr G D

FROM VENICE.—Morrison, Mr W

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats	H'c'p	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S
Kismet	4 0	Mr W P Symonds	5 23 3
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 21 10
Eileen	15 12	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE	5 36 10
Janetta	16 48	Officers, R E	5 49 51
Mannikin	21 36	Lt Carry, R A	6 1 12
Melody	9 36	Mr J B K Macbeth	Did not start.
Tomtit	33 36	Mr R H H Hopkins	Did not finish.

Course No. 6 reversed. 1st prize won by Kismet and the 2nd prize won by Eileen.

SHIPS' BOATS RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats	H'c'p	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Magdala's Cutter No. 2	Scr	Mr G W Silvester	5 3 13
Hydaspes' Cutter	6 18	Cdr L de B Lockyer	5 5 32
Canning's Cutter No 2	Scr	Lt N F J Wilson	5 7 36
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5 12 55
Canning's Lifeboat	6 18	Lt N F J Wilson	5 30 55
Canning's Whaler	11 2	Lt N F J Wilson	Did not finish
Ravenna's Boat	9 27	Mr F Cadiz	
Kaiser-i-Hind's Lifeboat	6 18	Capt C E Daniels	Did not start.

Course No. 2 revised. 1st prize won by Hydaspes' Cutter and 2nd prize won by Magdala's Cutter No. 2.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 17.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 81·6

SUNDAY.—APRIL 18.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 80·0
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 86·3
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 86·9
6 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 85·7

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THERE is very little to be said about the Cretan situation. Lord Salisbury is still abroad, and no real information as to what is going on between the Powers can be gathered from Mr. Curzon. At every sitting of the House he is plied with numerous questions; but Sir William Harcourt though recovering has not yet been able to resume his Parliamentary duties, and the task of Curzon-baiting is mainly left to the free lances, English and Irish, but chiefly Irish below the Opposition gangway. The Liberal leaders have, however, once or twice interposed, and they are showing a disposition to make a grievance of Lord Salisbury's absence from England at the present juncture. On Tuesday Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked which Minister of the Crown is responsible, in the absence from the country of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of the Prime Minister, for the answers given in the House of Commons to questions upon foreign affairs. Mr. Balfour expressed surprise at such a question being asked by a gentlemen of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's experience. Of course Mr. Curzon was responsible in the first instance, but the Government is responsible for the answers which he gives, and no man is more capable or qualified to bear that responsibility. Mr. Balfour hoped that answer would satisfy the right hon. gentleman. But it did not. The right hon. gentleman wanted to know if the First Lord of the Treasury was aware of any occasion within this century when the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary were together out of the country? And was he not aware that on such important matters as those with which we are dealing it was usual for the House of Commons to have its information given on the direct authority and the responsible authority of a Cabinet Minister? Sir Charles Dilke followed this up by asking if it was not the case that when

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY WERE ABSENT

during the negotiations for the Treaty of Berlin the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Lord Cross, acted as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in their absence. "Yes," replied Mr. Balfour, who seemed amused at the notion of Viscount Cross as acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "I believe it is true that Lord Cross did on that occasion sign the despatches, as one Secretary of State may always do in the absence of another Secretary of State. I do not see, however, how that is relevant to the present issue." Last night the irresponsible Mr. MacNeill obtained leave to move the adjournment to call the attention of the House to Lord Salisbury's absence, but nobody supported him in debate, and the manœuvre somewhat ignominiously collapsed. In Supply there have been one or two desultory debates, and Mr. Balfour again challenged the Opposition to move a vote of censure. The more advanced members of the Opposition are even more anxious than they were a week ago that this challenge should be accepted forthwith, but Lord Kimberley, speaking at a great dinner given in his honour at the National Liberal Club, said that the Opposition would not move a vote of want of confidence until they knew definitely what policy the Government are pursuing. Lord Kimberley was very emphatic as to the necessity of the Turks being compelled to quit Crete bag and baggage as a preliminary to a settlement, but he did not say what Lord Salisbury should do if the rest of the Powers or the majority of them, as seems likely, refuse to fall in with this suggestion. Almost the only definite piece of intelligence we possess about the situation beyond what appears on the surface is that the Dowager Empress of Russia is working hard to get Prince George made Governor of Crete—a solution that is as hotly opposed by the King as it is by the people of Greece, who see in the suggestion a move on the part of certain of the Powers to turn such a settlement to their own account.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Chamberlain has been very much *en evidence* this week. Last Saturday there was a highly interesting gathering at the Cafe Monico on the occasion of the farewell dinner to Sir Alfred Milner, the new High Commissioner in South Africa. The catholicity of the company will be at once acknowledged when I mention that it included Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. John Morley, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Asquith, Mr. George Curzon and Mr. Cook, editor of the *Daily News*, a paper the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs tells us he never reads, Colonel Howard Vincent and Mr. George Russell. It only wanted Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Rhodes to complete the circle. Mr. Asquith, who presided, and Sir A. Milner both spoke well, but the speech of the evening was that of Mr. Chamberlain, who made some interesting references to the present ferment in South Africa. "Although the situation which is present to our minds is not free from anxiety or even from danger, yet I am sanguine enough," said the Colonial Minister, "to believe that the problem now before us and Sir Alfred Milner is not an insoluble problem. For what is it? It is to reconcile and to persuade to live together in peace and goodwill races whose common interests are immeasurably greater than any differences which may unfortunately exist.' The same question had been presented before in our history—in Canada, in some of the West Indian colonies, the Mauritius—and solved in a satisfactory manner. But though the Transvaal question is not in Mr. Chamberlain's opinion insoluble, the right hon. gentleman let it be plainly understood that there is to be no "truckling" to Boer ambition and Boer obstinacy. We are willing to live in peace with the Dutch, but they must in turn hold out the hand of fellowship to that "large number of foreigners who have contributed so largely to the success and to the prosperity of that State." And the London convention must be maintained in its integrity. Said Mr. Chamberlain :—"I mistake very much the mind of my countrymen if they are not at this moment determined to support the present Government, or any Government which may be in its place, in maintaining in their integrity the rights which we have under the Convention and our position as paramount Power in South Africa. It may be true, as we have recently had suggested to us, that there are eminent persons in South Africa who have aspirations for

AN INDEPENDENT FEDERATION OF STATES,

under which Dutch influence would be predominant and which would look for sympathy and support rather to the Continent of Europe than to this country. If such aspirations exist, in my opinion they are incompatible with the highest British interests, they are incompatible with the position of the Cape itself; the most important strategical point in the Empire, the possession of which is absolutely necessary to us as a great Eastern Power. It is an aspiration which cannot be accepted by the people of this country, and until it is frankly abandoned there cannot be a final and satisfactory settlement." It is to be hoped that these words spoken before such an audience, and apparently with the assent of everyone present, are being read, learned, and inwardly digested both at Pretoria and in a certain capital of Europe. The speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at the annual banquet of the Royal Colonial Institute, though of broader application, was equally calculated to appeal to the feelings of our kith and kin beyond the seas, and should even secure the approval of the speaker's old opponent, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P. It was now recognized that the self-governing colonies were a part of ourselves, united by ties of kindred, religion, literature, and language, and joined to us by the seas that formerly seemed to divide them. It would, said Mr. Chamberlain, be the endeavour of the Colonial Institute—founded when Little Englanders were more aggressive than they are now—to keep alight the torch of Imperial patriotism and to keep warm the affection and confidence of our kinsmen across the seas, so that in every vicissitude of fortune the British Empire might present an unbroken front to all her foes. Assured of such a mission the Colonial Institute will probably be more convinced than ever that it did the right thing when it refused to allow itself to be swallowed up by the Imperial Institute, as to whose future there is still much misgiving.

THE CANTONMENTS QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton's statesmanlike despatch on the measures to be taken to check the spread of venereal disease among British soldiers in India goes rather too far for the extremists on one side and not quite far enough for the extremists on the other; but by moderate sober-minded people it is welcomed as a very fair compromise in the circumstances. The despatch, which is dated last Friday, takes the form of a reply to the despatch of Lord Elgin, dated November 4, 1896, and summarises the lucid report of the Departmental Committee which recently investigated the subject under the presidency of the Earl of Onslow. After pointing out that the abolition of restrictions and the increase of this disease stand in the relation of cause and effect, Lord G. Hamilton goes on to say :—"Her Majesty's Government cannot acquiesce in the continuance of this state of things. Common humanity, no less than their duty to the large body of British troops in India, 'a body of men,' as stated by the committee, 'mostly very young, and nearly all obliged by the conditions of the service to remain unmarried,' requires that remedial measures should at once be adopted to restrain the prevalence of venereal disease, the increase of which has of late years been truly 'appalling and disastrous.' Nor is the evil confined to India alone. It cannot be doubted that the health of the civil population and of subsequent generations in this country is seriously imperilled by this annual discharge from the Army of men constitutionally diseased."

THE MAIN CONCLUSIONS

arrived at by the Home Government have been communicated to you by Reuter, and I need not repeat them. I may, however, largely refer to one or two points not referred to in Reuter's telegram. As to the low class women who in pursuit of their miserable calling frequent the barracks after dusk, his lordship is glad to observe that this matter is engaging attention. Whatever may be possible should be done to diminish the number of women employed in various work about the soldiers' barracks. As to what I may call moral preventive measures Lord G. Hamilton admits that much has been done in this direction, both by Government and by societies, such as the Army Temperance Association and the Army Health Association. Any further measures that the Viceroy considers desirable and feasible will meet with the hearty approval and support of her Majesty's Government. It will also be very desirable that all soldiers in India, especially the young soldiers and those newly arrived in the country, should be warned of the great virulence of disease in tropical climates, of the temptations to which they may be subject, and the consequences that may ensue from yielding to them. Lord George understands that this is now very commonly done by regimental and medical officers, but it is, he says, desirable that the practice should be made universal, and that instructions on the subject should be drawn up under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The despatch also deals with the Army Sanitary Committee's useful suggestion. Replying to a question put by one of the service members, Mr. Balfour expressed a hope that the despatch which had not then appeared would obviate the necessity of a debate on the subject which for obvious reasons is not to be desired by clean-minded persons. It is too early yet to say whether Mr. Balfour's hope will be realised, but though Major Rasch, M.P., and his friends are disappointed that the Government have not sanctioned more stringent measures they will probably acquiesce in Lord G. Hamilton's proposals as an experiment, leaving "the fanatics" to raise the question if they wish and if they can.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE DESPATCH.

There is almost a consensus of opinon among the leading public journals that the course adopted by the Home Government is wise and sufficient for the moment at all events. The *Times* praises Lord G. Hamilton for his wisdom in not coming into collision unnecessarily with the violent and unreasoning prejudices that have been excited among a considerable class and in following the line of least resistance. It will, the leading journal points out soon be evident whether the new arrangement is effective for its purpose. Should it fail another remedy must be advised. It sees no reason, however, for doubting that the lamentable evils which the Government of India have to deal with may be at any rate brought under control in the manner proposed by the Secretary of State. The *Standard* and the *Morning Post* maintain that the Secretary of State's desparch will command the approval of every sensible man. The former points out that the measures to be adopted simply puts one contagious disease on the same level as the rest, and deals with it according to the methods of modern science. There is no hardship to the individual, and no inequality between men and women. The *Daily News*, which is not now chained to the chariot wheels of the sentimental devotees of every fad, deals with the question fairly enough, though it finds it necessary to utter an indignant protest against the suggestion that opponents of the Acts are indifferent to human suffering. It is also rather hard on the Indian Government by hinting that unless the new rules are closely scrutinised the door may be "opened to a revival of the old system under a new name." But it avows that it would regard any attempt to make political capital out of this loathsome subject as an offence against God and man, and admits that the view adopted by the Government is "most accordant with benevolence and common sense." Even the *Daily Chronicle* is obliged to confess that its *bete noire* Lord G. Hamilton appears to have "come to a fairly sensible decision." One of the Ministerial journals in discussing the chances of our being spared further controversy and especially discussion in Parliament congratulates itself that some who were chiefly responsible for the agitation that led to the withdrawal of the old Acts have retired into private life. But it is forgotten that if Sir James Stansfeld has shaken the dust of the House of Commons off his feet and Mr. W. S. Mc Laren is by the will of the electors of Crewe excluded from the portals of St. Stephen's, we have ex-Professor Stuart still with us, and it is clear from an article in the *Star* that he is preparing to enter on the war path. The only halfpenny Radical evening paper which it is understood has Mr. Stuart for its editorial chief announces *urbi et orbi*, in other words to the Home and Indian Governments, that the decision of the Government will have to be fought and will be fought. So Lord George Hamilton and the Earl of Elgin now know what to expect.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

A further Parliamentary paper has been issued to-day containing an address to Lord G. Hamilton by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a report of a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians. These documents are naturally of great weight, and entitled to very careful consideration. The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, headed by their President, Sir William MacCormac, whose communication is dated March 11, impress upon her Majesty's Government the urgent need for the adoption of measures to check the prevalence of this disease in the Indian Army which it believes to be "a grave danger to the health of the nation at large." I may mention in parenthesis that Earl Fortescue points out that an immense majority of the deaths from syphilis in England are those of innocent little children under five years of age. In 1894 the number was 1,577. The Royal College of Physicians appointed a Committee in February to advise on the desirability of making a formal declaration of opinion to the Government in favour of the re-enactment of the Acts or some such modifications of them as may prevent the spread of the disease in question. The recommendations and suggestions of this Committee are as follow :—"That as the civil, military, and medical officers in India are best acquainted with the local conditions now existing, and affecting this prevalence of venereal disease, so they are the best judges of the most efficient means of dealing with it. Your Committee, therefore suggests that power be given to the Government of India to take such steps for the mitigation of this evil as these officers may advise. (2) That, for the protection of the healthy population, venereal diseases in both sexes, in the soldiers as well as the women be subjected to the same restrictions as are other contagious diseases; such restrictions having for their object the detection and prevention of such diseases. (3) With regard to the unfortunate women, such measures necessarily include examination as well as treatment; and it may be desirable in India that the examination should be performed by persons of their own sex, who have been sufficiently trained and educated for the efficient discharge of this duty. (4) Syphilis requires prolonged constitutional treatment, during which the sufferers should be under frequent medical supervision, although not necessarily hospital *in*-patients. Your Committee also suggest that no women should be employed as coolies in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the barracks, as there is evidence that such women are frequently the source of aggravated forms of venereal disease. In making these recommendations, the Committee considers that they should apply not only to the women, but also to the men with whom they consort; and is of opinion that it would be highly advantageous if medical officers in the army found some means, by elementary reading-room lectures or otherwise, of acquainting young and inexperienced soldiers with the grave and far-reaching consequences that are likely to result from immoral conduct, as well as from the concealment of the primary symptoms of the disease, the early treatment of which is of the utmost importance." It will be seen that Lord G. Hamilton has found the Committee's report of use in arriving at a decision as to what shall be done to combat the evil.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart presided at a well-attended meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, yesterday, when an admirable paper was read for Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, I.C.S., the newly-appointed Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Punjab, describing a visit paid by him in company with two other members of the Indian Civil Service to Russian Central Asia. Since writing the paper Mr. O'Dwyer has been called back to India, and the duty of reading the paper devolved on the Secretary of the Section, Mr. S. Digby. The latter, in apologising for his appearance at the lecturer's desk instead of the author, told a story which may be worth reproducing. Some years ago when a very distinguished public man was editing a well-known review he published an article from the pen of a brother man of letters. The article contained a number of French quotations. When the review came out the writer was horrified to find that his French quotations were full of printer's mistakes. In great distress he went to the editor, who soothed the feelings of his eminent contributor by saying to him, "My dear sir, one-half of the readers of your article will not notice the mistakes and the other half will not care." Mr. Digby said that the paper he had to read was full of difficult and to him unfamiliar names. He therefore ventured to hope that all the audience would be as indulgent to his mistakes of pronunciation as it seems a portion of the readers of our leading reviews are to occasional printers' errors. The route traversed by Mr. O'Dwyer and his friends was almost identical with that traversed by Mr. George Curzon eight years ago and picturesquely described by him in his work, entitled "Russia in Central Asia." Unfortunately the cares of State increased by the absence of his chief, Lord Salisbury, prevented Mr. Curzon from leaving the House of Commons, or he would have been present to hear the impressions of a recent traveller in a country in which, as the right hon. gentleman wrote to the Secretary, he will always take an interest. Mr. O'Dwyer's detailed description of the famous Transcaspian Railway is worth reading in full, and cannot be summarised within the space at my command. His information is useful as being brought up to date, and what he says about the projected extensions from Samarkand across the Zerafshan will no doubt attract attention in India as well as England. Mr. O'Dwyer possesses the gift shared by so many of his countrymen of a very attractive style, and his descriptions of scenes in Bokhara, Tashkent, and Samarkand were much appreciated by all who heard them. But to most persons who listened to the paper perhaps the most interesting part was that in which he told us what Russians think about

A MUSCOVITE INVASION OF INDIA.

Mr. O'Dwyer spent nearly a year in Russia, so he is qualified to speak on this subject. He put the matter clearly in the three following questions :—(1) Do the Russians regard the conquest of India as feasible? (2) Do they regard it as expedient and desirable? (3) Are they anxious to take early steps to try and bring it about? By Russians, of course, he means the average educated Russian, civil or military. He practically answered all three questions in the affirmative. What they see is that China, Persia, and the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey are practically at their mercy, that the way is open for them into Afghanistan through Herat, which is like a ripe plum ready to fall into their hands; that the Afghans greedy of the spoils of India would make common cause with them, and that once masters of Afghanistan the way is clear for the invasion and conquest of India, which is necessary in order to complete their mission or destiny. They look on the successful invasion of India as a not very formidable task, for they believe that the native populations are sick of British dominion, which for its own evil and selfish ends is keeping them in dark ignorance, and squeezing out of them all it can, has reduced them to the lowest depths of poverty. They further cherish the illusion founded on what they have heard and read of the Mutiny, that the Native army is still composed of only the same elements as in 1857, and that its loyalty is not to be relied upon, that in any case it contains no good fighting material, and would never stand up to a European foe. Of the existence of the Sikh, Gurkha, Pathan, Punjabi Mahomedan, and Rajput regiments, which now form the flower of our Native army, they have heard nothing, or if they have, do not believe it. Finally, the nervous apprehension of Russia with which, with some show of reason, they credit us in India, lead them to believe that we ourselves feel our position there to be extremely insecure, so that any shock from outside would shake it to the very centre. The British army in India, they admit, might be a difficult nut to crack, but they consider that the British soldier is pampered, insubordinate, and impatient of discipline, and in a long and weary campaign would be unable to hold out against their hardy Cossacks, inured to hardships and privations.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FOR RUSSIA.

The Russian mujhik may be, and is essentially a good-natured, easy-going, and peace-loving individual. But educated Russians are extraordinarily patriotic and ambitious, and the successes which have attended their arms and diplomacy for the last twenty years have inspired them with the belief that it is the destiny of the Slavs to expand in every possible direction up to what they style "their natural boundary." This includes India. They see, or believe that they see, the signs of decrepitude creeping over the British Empire, while their own is expanding with all the vigorous buoyancy of youth, and they proudly say "the twentieth century is for us."

THE WEEK'S DEATH-ROLL.

Lord Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, whose eldest son and heir, the Hon. W. L Plunket, has served in the Diplomatic Service as an attache and is married to the youngest daughter of your former Viceroy, the Marquis of Dufferin; General Sir William Parke, who gained distinction both in the Crimea and in the Mutiny; Mr. William Hickman, a distinguished London Surgeon; Mr. Thomas George Dickson, our Vice-Consul at Athens; Mr. Isaac Sharp, well known in India and other distant parts of the world as a Quaker Missionary; Mr. Francis William Crossley, celebrated in Manchester for his philanthropy; the Rev. Sparrow Simpson, the learned librarian of St. Paul's Cathedral; Mrs. Hart, widow of a former esteemed Senior Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

THE appointment of Mr. J Pratt to a seat in the Bengal Council, vice Mr. C. E. Buckland resigned, is gazatted.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Friday give the following results :—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	4	2	24
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	5	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	4	1	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Khumbarwada	3	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	3	0	31
	Tadwadi	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	3	1	
	Byculla	2	3	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	10
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	3	3	
G	Mahim	6	3	8
	Worli	2	2	
	Water Division	0	0	
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana		1	27
	Parsee		1	
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		4	
	Sion Road		3	
	St. George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Road		3	
	Wari Bunder		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Parel		2	
	Kutchi Dossa Osval		1	
	Charney Road		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu Fever		1	
	Total	44	42	126
	Total to date	11,447	9,754	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	0	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	3	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	9	1	25
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	3	0	
	Dongri	1	2	
C	Market	4	1	20
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	
	Khara Talao	3	1	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	2	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	30
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	5	4	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	6
	Sewri	0	1	
	Sion	4	1	
G	Mahim	5	3	6
	Worli	4	2	
	Water Division	0	0	
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		1	30
	Wari Bunder		1	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		0	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		3	
	Hindu Fever		2	
	Sion Road		2	
	Custom Road		1	
	Khoja		3	
	Churney Road		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Lohana		1	
	Dossa Osval		1	
	Parel		1	
	Parsee		1	
	St George's		1	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Warli Plague		2	
	Modykhana Plague		1	
	Telugue		1	
	Reay Road		1	
	Nizampura		1	
	Chhatri Sarang		1	
	Colaba		1	
	Total	54	51	127
	Total to date	11,501	9,805	

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE AT MALTA.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that, provided no case of plague has occurred on board steamers from Bombay, they can call at Malta, and the Company's vessels will therefore resume calling at that port.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

The following is the summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of the Government, for the week ending at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant :—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

No. of houses visited … 1,183
" condemned … 74
" requiring alteration … 67
" referred for opinion to Engineer's Department … 33

HOUSES INSPECTED IN REGARD TO WATER-CONNECTIONS.

No. of houses visited … 1,055
" where water-connections were cut off … 38
" where water-taps repaired … 16

MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.

No. of houses disinfected and flushed … 334
" lime-washed … 349
" where roofs opened … 388
" where floors were dug up … 194
" vacated … 99
" destroyed by fire … 26
" where disinfectants were distributed … 2,185

DRAINS.

Length cleaned … 13,838 ft.

GULLIES.

No. of gullies flushed … 1,669

HOSPITALS.

No. of patients … 682
" deaths … 170
" recoveries … 93
" patients under treatment … 419

WARD RETURNS.

Attacks … 385
Deaths … 154

TOTAL MORTALITY.

Week under report … 950
Previous week … 988

REMARKS.

The total mortality from all causes was 950 against 988, 1,503, 1,131, 1,213, 1,287, 1,397, 1,605, and 1,754 in the eight preceding weeks, respecively, thus showing that there is still a distinc downward tendency indicating an abatement of the epidemic. There continues to be a large influx of population, many of whom are famine-stricken, and probably these contribute largely to the total mortality. The increased number of patients in plague hospitals clearly indicates that more of the cases are known and found out by the exertions of the search parties. Twenty-one new stand pipes were erected for the convenience of those whose water supply was cut off. The scheme for examination of passengers by trains has been put into force, and a rigid inspection of all arriving by sea has become established under the direction of Surgeon Major McCartie. The system of inspection at foot causeways is being extended, and attention is being directed to arrangements for the accommodation of the sick during the rains.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. on Friday, the number of persons who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows :—

Arrivals by sea 3,310 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1725, making a total of 5,035 persons. Departures by sea 1,603 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,685, making a total of 3288 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,477 persons.

From 6 a.m. on Friday to 6 a.m. on Saturday the figures are as under. Arrivals by sea 2,317 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,478, making a total of 3,795 persons. Departures by sea 1,799 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,628, making a total of 3,427 persons. Excess of Arrivals over departures, 368 persons.

SHOPS AND HOUSES CLOSED.

1,096 shops and 163 private houses are closed in E ward. Most of the closed shops belong to Marwaree shroffs and money lenders, who are very slow in returning to Bombay.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

INWARD RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The following Medical staff has been engaged by the Plague Committee at the stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the Santa Cruz station Dr. M. E. Pavri, Dr. Narayan Ragunath Satpute, Assistant Surgeons T. L. Wredden, T. A. Colkers and G. H. King and Hospital Assistants Chunilal B. Patel, Umthashunker N. Vyas and Cullianji B. Patel. The inspection of railway passengers by the up-trains into Bombay commenced at the Santa Cruz railway station on Saturday.

On the Bandra Railway station—Messrs. B. Nadel, G. Thipthorpe and A. Dyer, the students of the Grant Medical College.

On the Palghur station—Assistant Surgeon Pettigrew.

At the stations on the G. I. P. Railway the following staff has been maintained :—

On the Coorla station—Dr. Dubash, Dr. Dossabhoy Burjorji, Assistant Surgeons F. S. Shemain, G. F. Andeen, G. H. Coperitt and Hospital Assistant students Manecksbaw Aspendiarji, Mahomed Sahib B. Buksha and Suleman Gulal.

On the Thana Station—Assistant Surgeons F. P. Lewder, H. F. Duckworth and G. S. Jennings.

Besides this one Commissioned Medical Officer (European) will be provided for each of the following stations viz Santa Cruz, Coorla, Kalyan and Palghur.

Surgeon-Major Dimmock started the inward railway inspection traffic on the G. I. P. Railway stations on Saturday at noon. All the local trains are inspected at Coorla and a barrier inspection is held at Thana. There are three ambulances at Coorla station and cases will be taken on to the Sion Hospital by road.

The inspecting strength at Thana has been increased by 3 subordinates, and is under the control of Surgeon-Captain Hudson. The whole organization is under Surgeon-Major Street, who started the inspection of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at the same time, and there will be a barrier inspection at Bandora and a full train inspection at Santa Cruz. The carriages are all locked, and when they arrive at Coorla and Santa Cruz the passengers detrain from the compartments in succession.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

VISIT TO HOSPITALS.

General Gatacre, accompanied by Dr. Weir, Mr. Vining R. H. and Mr. Couchman I. C. S., started at 4 p.m. on the 15th instant and drove to Dontad Street, where they inspected Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy's Hospital at the junction of Dontad and Tantunpura streets. They were met by Kazi Mahomed Oomer, who showed them over the hospital : the general arrangements were found satisfactory. The accommodation at present being quite sufficient.

The Committee then drove to Falkland Road at 6 p.m., where they were met by Mr. Oomer Jamal and Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur, who showed the party the proposed site for the cartmen's hospital which is intended to accommodate a community of about 10,000, but among whom there is very little sickness.

It was decided that the Hospital should follow the general lines of the Ripon Road Hospital—a big shed to be constructed, divided in the middle, to occupy the entire available space of about 18 yards by 16 yards, and 2 separate houses to be utilized as well, one as a dispensary and store-room, &c., the other partly to accomodate hospital assistants and servants and partly to be used as a cook house. It was agreed that the alterations required in the two houses should be effected at the expense of the Plague Committee. A small shed will also be erected as a mortuary. It was further decided that a plan of the arrangements and proposed hospital should be sent without delay to Mr. Oomer Jamal. As regards staff, the hospital assistant, 4 ward boys, 4 servants and 2 sweepers will be necessary , the general supervision of the hospital to be under Surgeon Major Doone, the Medical Officer of the District. The expense of equipping and maintaining this hospital to be borne partly by the Committee and partly by private subscription, it being agreed that provided the community subscribed Rs. 250 the Committee would add another Rs. 250.

The Committee then drove to Kamatipura, at 5-30 p.m. where they inspected the hospital for the Telagu community under the charge of Mr. T. K. Lingu and found the general arrangements satisfactory.

From there the Committee, having been joined by Surgeon-Major Dimmock, drove to Bhuleshwer and inspected the hospital for the Marwari and Fateguria community in 2nd Pinjarapole Street, being shown over by the Medical officer in charge, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung.

Five patients have been altogether admitted to this hospital. The arrangements were generally very satisfactory, but a request was made that a medical student might be lent temporarily as the Hospital Assistant then was suffering from bad eyes.

The Committee then returned to the Plague Committee's Office.

The Plague Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging a cheque for thirty rupees from the Revd. P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, being the result of the offertories at Christ's Church and St. George's Church at Ahmedabad on Sunday, 11th April.

RESULTS OF INOCULATION.

Medical practitioners and others living in places where Professor Haffkine's inoculations have been carried out are requested to communicate the occurrence of attacks of plague among the uninoculated and inoculated that come to their notice, to the President, Plague Research Committee. The information should state the number of uninoculated and inoculated present on the date of attack in the same family, or chawl and the date on which inoculation was carried out. If possible the names, address, age, and result should be given in the case of each person attacked and whether inoculation had been performed.

QUARANTINE AT RADHANPUR.

It is officially notified that quarantine for 5 days will be imposed on all persons visiting Radhanpur from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Palanpur, and infected districts of the Baroda State and all places in which plague cases are occurring. As very few persons visit Radhanpur from such places, extensive arrangements for their accommodation will not be made ; persons therefore above the rank of menials who intend visiting Radhanpur on business are requested to communicate their desire to do so to the Revenue Adikari of the State accompanied by a remittance of five rupees, which sum will be returned to them on their arrival, or confiscated if they do not arrive within one month of their receiving intimation that accommodation for them is available outside the own.

FAIRS ABANDONED.

The Collector of the Nasik district has notified that, owing to the plague, the fair annually held this month in honour of the Sapatsarag goddess will not be allowed to take place. Those who assemble despite the notice will be sent back. Mr. Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan, the Police Commissioner of Baroda, has issued a notification to the effect that the Sihsath Fair, which is held once in twelve years at Ujein, will not be allowed to be held owing to the plague. The proper days for holding it would be from the 17th inst. to the 16th May. The fair is attended by from three to four lakhs of people. About 15,000 Sadhus have already gone to the place of the fair, but the Maharaja's Government obtained an undertaking from them that, after bathing in the Chhipra river on the 17th inst., they will disperse on the following day. All subjects of the Baroda State were interdicted from attending the fair.

UNDETECTED CASES ON THE RAILWAY.

A correspondent writes from Bezwada :—" Two cases of plague have been detected in the train at Bezwada and removed to the cholera camp there. A European is also said to have passed through undetected. Now that a surgeon is on the spot, we may rely on things being done properly. The arrangements to examine the train at Kondapalli, 11 miles out of Bezwada, are nearly complete, and the sheds have been erected. The examination will there be as thorough as possible, everything having been provided for, a European doctor, a European magistrate, and a large staff of police."

PLAGUE THEORIES.

The *Englishman* writes :—" Dr. Waters has little difficulty in picking holes in the plague theory to which he is opposed. He ridicules the idea that the plague is due to filthy drains, and that it is spread by rats. He re-affirms the statement he made months ago that the disease " has no phythogenic or filth-begotten featare apart from damp, and that rats have nothing to do with its propagation." According to Dr. Waters, it is all a matter of dampness and the storing of grain in grounds-pits. Put an end to dampness, he says, and you put an end to plague. But how does Dr. Waters account for the long years of immunity during which Bombay was sunk in unmitigated dampness ? Why should the grain pits only now begin to give trouble ? Really, we prefer the pythogenic theory, or even the rat theory, to that of rotten grain and road-watering. When everything is so uncertain Dr. Waters would do well not to dogmatise, especially as the practical outcome of his crotchet is to encourage the Natives in their disbelief in the benefits of sanitation."

ADAMJI PEERBHOY HOSPITAL.

The following is an extract from the visitors' book :—I inspected the hospital this morning and found it in very good order. There are 14 patients under treatment, and they are well cared for, and seem pleased with the attention they receive. The hospital is evidently a great success, and is fulfilling the intentions of the Committee by encouraging the patients to come into hospital. The system of employing hakims seems to give the patients much confidence. (Sd.) H. P. DIMMOCK,

15th April, 1897. Surgeon-Major.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital (of 16th April) shows :—Died, 1 ; and remaining under treatment, 13—twelve being males and one female.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital (of the 17th instant) shows :—Admitted, 3 ; and remaining under treatment, 16—fifteen being males and one female.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 15th April, to 7 a.m., 16th April, four have been admitted, four died, and thirty-three remaining under treatment.

From 7 a.m., 16th April, to 7 a.m., 17th April, one has been admitted, one discharged cured, and thirty-three remaining under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning :—Deaths, 1 ; convalescent 2 ; and remaining under treatment, 3.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning :—Convalescent, 2 ; and remaining under treatment, 3.

BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES HOSPITAL.

The following is the weekly return of plague cases at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses, from Monday, 12th April to Sunday, 18th April :—Remaining of last week, 7 ; attacked, 1 ; discharged cured, 2 , died, 1 ; and remaining under treatment, 5. Attacks to date, 41, and deaths 30. Hindus attacked were six and deaths five ; and the Mahomedans attacked thirty-five and deaths twenty-five.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The following are the fortnightly returns from April 1st to 15th :—Fresh admissions, 23 (three being non-bubonic cases); deaths, 9 ; discharged cured, 13 (three being non-bubonic cases); and remaining under treatment, 15.

MR. BUDRUDIN TYEBJEE AND SEGREGATION.

The *Muslim Herald* writes—The meeting of the Mahomedans that was held in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam building will ever remain memorable in the history of the Mohomedans of Bombay. Many distinguished and leading Mahomedans had gone there to listen to the eloquent discourse with which the president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, entertained the audience. The Plague Committee, together with its most energetic, hard working and amiable chairman, General Gatacre, also graced the occasion. In short nothing was wanting to make it an instructive school on plague topics. Mr. Tyebjee was never in better mood than on this occasion. We had the opportunity of hearing the chairman on several past occasions, but we candidly say that we never heard him acquit himself more eloquently than on this. He had double duty to perform. First he had to translate the speech of the distinguished visitor of the day, General Gatacre: in Hindustani, which every one of his hearers in the hall said Mr. Tyebjee did with the best possible grace. Mr. Tyebjee by taking a leadingpart in convening ameeting ofthis representative assembly of the Anjumani Islam, has shown that he always remembers his community at the time of distress and trial. Mr. Tyebjee is perfectly unbiased towards all the sections of the Mahomedan community. We cannot help saying that the pathetic words in which the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji appealed his co-religionists to assist the cause of Islam by rendering assistance to the Plague Committee will not go unheeded.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 19 new cases and one death recorded in the city of Poona on Friday, the total mortality from all causes being 29. Total number of cases up to date on Friday were 1,841, and 1,319 deaths.

The military search parties, divided in six divisions, discovered 5 cases and 2 corpses, whilst the patrolling parties (cavalry) discovered 2 cases, and lime-washers discovered one case and one corpse.

The fumigating party under Lieutenant Mackenzie, 28th Pioneers, fumigated 21 houses, and lime-washing under Lieutenants Daunt, Robb and Molloy, limewashed 44 houses.

In the special plague hospital 13 were admitted, 8 died, and 199 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 admitted, none died, 33 remained, and in the Mahomedan Hospital 3 admitted, 2 cured, 3 died, and 62 remained. The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered 4 cases, while 3 cases were found in the cantonment on Friday.

There were 13 new cases and one death recorded in the city of Poona to-day (Saturday), the total mortality being 21. Number of cases up to date was 1,854 and 1,329 deaths.

The military search parties under Captain Murphy, Lieutenants Moore, De Bery, Mander, Stevens, and Daunt searched 4318 houses, discovering 4 cases and one corpse. The patrolling party of cavalry and Infantry each discovered one case. 23 houses were fumigated and 24 houses were limewashed.

In the special plague hospital 12, admitted, 10 cured, 14 died, and 187 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 1 cured, and 3 died, 29 remaining ; and in the Mahomedan hospital 6 admitted, 2 died, 66 remaining.

One man was found suffering from the plague in Aditwar Peit in the city. Whilst he was conveyed to the hospital he died in the cart. The body was handed over to the Municipal authorities. A woman was also found dead from plague in the Native dharamsalla, in the city, and also one corpse on the road in Raviwar Peit.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Thursday show the following results :—

Peiths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukerwar	6	0
Kasba	4	0
Shanwar	3	0
Bhowani	1	0
Gunj	1	0
Budwar	1	0
Nana	3	0
Vetal	2	0
Somwar	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Sudaseo	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Raste	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Narayen	0	0
Plague Hospitals		11
Total	21	11
Total to date	1,822	1,298

The total mortality from all causes was 19.—*Herald*.

PROGRESS IN SIND.

On the 13th instant 10 fresh cases of plague and 10 deaths were reported at Sukkur, making a total of 417 cases and 285 deaths up to date. A military search party, headed by the Collector and other civil and medical officers, made a house-to-house visitation on the Bunder Road, but no concealed cases were founded. The arrangements for the disinfection of all arrivals by rail at Sukkur, Shikarpur and Khanpur will be completed in a day or so.

KARACHI, April 14.

Some 75 N. C. O.'s and men, with three officers, paraded this morning at the junction of Mazirpir and Sehwan Roads, and being divided into three parties searched the Quarries, Khoja and Memmon Encampments, and the butchers' quarters, finding 4 cases after a hard morning's work.

The Collector has notified that only such passengers will be detained at Malir as the medical officer there considers require disinfection. No arrivals at Karachi are to be detained. The police are merely to quarantine any persons found re-occupying any houses without the permission of the superintendent of their quarter.

The hospital returns for the 14th April show 113 patients remaining, 19 convalescent, 6 deaths and 2 discharged cured. From to-day three large sick sheds are to be used in Lyari, at Kuddah Kallankot and Gul Mahomed lines, a better arrngement than the number of small sheds hitherto in use, as stricter supervision can be maintained.

Mr. O'Conner's case was postponed to-day for further evidence on behalf of the prosecution, Dr. Arnim, whose permision for removal accused stated had been gained, was examined, and Mr. O'Conner's statement was taken down.

A sub-committee has been appointed to arrange matters in detail concerning the conservancy of the camp, etc., and to make the superintendents responsible for the work of the establishment. The members of the committee are Dr. Kaka, Mr. Cumming and Major Bailey.

To-day 27 cases of plague were reported, with 21 deaths, making the total up to date 3,576 and 2,960 respectively. The Sera shows the highest mortality.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—The Plague Committee has engaged a pucka built three-storied bungalow belonging to a Khoja merchant of Bombay, near the Municipal Toll-House at Utalsar on the Bhivandi Road, for the use of the Hospital, and removed all the patients from the temporary segregation hospital (of Vishnoo Baug) to this new building yesterday. The First Class Subordinate Judge has removed his Office, and holds his court in the Assistant Judge's Office on account of dead rats which were found in the former's court last week. The Wadia Dispensary has also been removed to the camp for a similar reason. It is very warm here during the day. The thermometer reading recorded in the Civil Hospital, Thana, was 102 degrees in shade yesterday. The Doctor in charge of the Medical, Mission, Thana, had a slight attack of fever the day before. Light showers of rain passed over this station at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. On account of the bubonic plague the Chairman of the Managing Committee lives at Mumra, on the G. I. P. Line, and the President, Thana Municipality, went to reside at Goragaum on the B. B. and C. I. Line. The Personal Assistant to the Collector on plague duties is now at Chichni-Tarapore in the Dhanoo Taluka. Tthere was no new plague case, but there were two deaths yesterday. There are now twenty-seven patients in the Municipal Segregration Hospital at Utalsar. Out of the total number eighteen patients are convalescent. Twenty patients were recovered and discharged during the last month.

LOWER DAMAUN.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE CORDON.

Now that the plague has been a visitor in India for upwards of seven months, the people have learnt how to recognise its presence as well as signs of its approach and are enabled to adopt all possible precautions to prevent loss of human lives. Several circumstances which are too notorious and need no more to be repeated *ad nauseum* have combined to intensify the virulence of the plague here, and street after street is attacked causing destruction of entire families. In certain localities which were as yet free from the plague dead rats are being found during the last four days, in almost every house, and the occupants thereof being alarmed and desperately anxious to leave their houses for distant places are unable to do so owing to the British cordon on the one hand and the Governor's cutting off of the connection between Lower and Upper Damaun on the other. Their last resource was to seek advice from the people's benefactor, Shet Sorabjee, who advised them to remove immediately from their houses and offered several places belonging to him where they might erect mandaps for their accommodation. To his proteges he allotted a place in his very extensive garden, known as Manockji Shet's Wadi, to the few Purbhus he allowed them to erect mandwas in his second garden, known as Moosa's Wadi, to a number of Sootars who hold responsible posts in Bombay but who are locked up here against their will owing to the British cordon he has alloted his third garden, called " Kurson's Wadi," to some of his co-religionists he has allowed them the use of his several houses in localities which are free from infection, and thus some hundreds of people have been placed in comparative security and out of immediate danger.

The inoculated people here are somehow under a mistaken notion that because they were inoculated at the cost of Shet Sorabji they must look to him to provide them with medicine when they become sick, and accordingly dozens of inoculated as well as uninoculated daily flock at his residence to obtain medicines, particularly as difficulty is found in obtaining them from the professional doctors and the vaids, who to avoid being involved in trouble with the police authorities refuse at the present critical time to prescribe medicine to anybody. Notwithstanding that Shet Sorabji has to attend to the management of the several villages he owns in Portuguese and Dhurrumpore territories, he takes pleasure in hearing every man's case and prescribing medicine for him, the same being compounded by an equally kind and willing cousin, Mr. Cowasji Dorabji Bhurda, and distributed gratis to about fifty persons every day.

During the last four days Dr. John Moniz, sometimes with Dr. Virgilio Praras and sometimes alone, has been carrying on house-to-house visitation in several streets of Lower Damaun examining each individual and sending to the plague hospital such as he finds plague-stricken.

The Governor of Damaun has this morning sent a letter to Shet Sorabji, informing him with utmost delight that through his continuous endeavours the Patriarch of Goa is sending a steamer laden with all the necessary provisions for the people of Lower Damaun, and requesting him to inform the merchants that the steamer was going to Bombay, and that such as were willing to order out goods from Bombay had only to arrange to hand them to the Portuguese Consul in Bombay to ensure their safe delivery here . The merchants, however, are unable to decide whether they would consign the goods on the Goa steamer, as they do not know how long it will be before the steamer reaches here, and whether any and what freight would be charged.

APRIL 17.

In reply to the people's telegram to the governing Council of Goa a telegram was received by Shet Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla on the 15th instant to the effect that the governing Council feels for the distress of Damaun and they on their part have taken steps to solicit the Bombay Government to diminish the rigour of the sanitary cordon. The Governor of Damau is given power to do everything for the people and in the meantime the Council is sending to the Consul a steamer full of necessary articles. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun came to Lower Damaun after a long absence, attending at 5 p.m. to officiate personally over the service held in the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar. His address to the congregation was very pathetic, and it was an effort to suppress his feelings. His Grace has organised a Commitee for the relief of the people of Lower Damaun in general and has appointed Messrs. Emiliano Fernandes, Claudino J. da Cunha, John Moniz and Diogo Brito as members of the Committee. Dr. Kalapesi to the joy of the people of Lower Damaun, arrived here this morning and has begun to inoculate the people.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT AT SURAT.

WILLIAM BARRETT *vs.* DR. P. P. BHAKA.

At the Surat FirstClass City Magistrate's Court, Dr. P. P. Bhaka appeared to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. W. Barrett, under sec. 188 I, P. C. ; Mr. Motilal Chunial presided. Mr. Ragunath Tatia, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. Bezonji Jambosaria, assisted by Messrs. Rutonji Desai and Lalubhai Tapidas, represented the defendant. The court and other adjoining rooms were largely crowded.

William Barrett, Sanitary Superintendent, deposed as follows:—That he is sanitary superintendent of Surat Municipality and plague authority of the city. He is also appointed special plague authority. He knows Bhaka. He was informed on the 5th instant, at about midnight, that there was a suspicious case of plague in the Nausari Bhagar. He told the policeman that it was too late then, so he would come and see the case the following morning. He went to the patient's house between 9 and 10 in the morning, with Dr. Bhaidas. Dr. Bhaidas, after examining the man, said the fever was 99°, and that the patient was slightly delirious. He does not know what other disease he was suffering from. Dr. Bhaidas said it was a suspicious case of plague, but he would come and see it again. In the meantime he asked the witness to inform Dr. Nariman. He went twice to the hospital to inform Dr. Nariman, who however he was out. The witness received orders through Dr. Bhaidas and sanitary inspector Bapu from Dr. Nariman, to remove the patient to the dharmsalla. The witness proceeded to the patient's house, alone, at about 5-30 p.m., to carry out Dr. Nariman's order, and found a crowd there, among whom there was one Cumroodin, the police jamadar. The witness informed the inmates of the house that he had come by the express orders of Dr. Nariman to remove the patient to the segregation shed. They agreed to the removal of the patient, and, in fact, sent for a conveyance. (Witness identifies Jamadar Cumroodin.) The witness was waiting outside the house until the conveyance would come. By the time the conveyance was turning up, Dr. Pherozsha Bhaka turned up. Dr. Bhaka is the accused in court. He said what the ,witness meant by interfering with his case while he had certified it to be not of plague. The witness replied that he did not dispute this certificate, but that he had come to carry out Dr. Nariman's orders byremoving the patient to the dharamsala. He spoke very impertinently at the time. He asked the witness whether he had written orders from Dr. Nariman. Witness said no written orders were necessary, because himself was a plague-authority. The witness tried to remove the patient but accused prevented him from doing so by standing in front of the door. Witness tried to get into the house by the side of the accused, but he could not because accused would not get out of the way. Witness was unable to do further, because, being the only European, he was intimidated by the presence of the crowd and inmates of the house. Witness sought the assistance of the civil surgeon and the city police inspector to remove the man. The witness had asked police jamadar Cumroodin to take notice of what was going on between him and the accused. He returned to the patient's house with Dr. Nariman and the city police inspector, Mr. Motilal, one sowar, and five or six policemen He managed to segregate the man after the arrival of these men, but not before because, Dr. Bhaka said he would not allow the man to be removed, and he would rather take him to his own house than allow him to be segregated.

In cross-examination, he says that as plague authority he has power to remove a patient even against his will, and in the absence of a magistrate He is not aware of any rule requiring the presence of a magistrate to remove a patient against his will. He did not remove the patient at all, because the temperature was not very high, and he wanted to consult Dr. Nariman. The witness and Dr. Bhaidas sometimes do remove patients without consulting Dr. Nariman. He was able to see Dr. Narimun at 6 p.m., for the first time that day in the hospital. He received Dr. Nariman's verbol orders at about 4 p. m. There was a crowd when the witness went there, but it increased after his arrival. He went to the house in company of Cumroodin after the inmates had sent for a gharry. Witness sat in his car, waiting for the conveyance. Dr. Bhaka arrived about a quarter of an hour after he sat in his car. He does not know whether Dr. Bhaka came on the scene himself or was sent for Dr. Bhaka lives at a considerable distance from the house of the patient, but it won't take more than five minutes to come in a conveyance. The witness can identify one of the inmates of the house to whom he had spoken. Witness was standing at the back door, and Dr. Bhaka arrived at the front door, and went right up to the witness through the house. He did not see whether accused had examined the patient. He did not speak to him with a smiling face, but in an impertinent tone. He had told accused that Dr. Nariman had seen the patient at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and had ordered his removal. Accused did not request the witness to speak to Dr. Nariman again what he said was that he would not allow him or anybody else to remove the patient, because it was not a case of plague. Accused did not tell the witness that he was committing a mistake, that he had come to remove his patient in place of some other. The police jamadar was present. He has no recollection of others being present. The inmates of the house might have been present, but he did not notice them in the excitement. The conversation between the witness and accused was in English. Dr. Nariman. the city police inspector, was about six paces distant from the back door when Dr. Bhaka went up to them. He seemed to be very angry. He did not see Dr. Bhaka salute Dr. Nariman. Dr. Bhaka told Dr. Nariman to examine the patient, and remove him if it was a case of plague. He does not know that Dr. Bhaka said that his temperature at the time was normal. The gharry was brought by the police. Dr. Bhaka did not hold the patient by his arm and bring him out, Dr. Nariman issued orders to the city police inspector, who advised the inmates to remove the patient to the dharmsalla, as desired by Dr. Nariman. Dr. Bhaka went inside, spoke something to the patient, and then he came out. Witness did not notice accused telling the inmates of the house not to fear. He noticed only one female, whom he believes to be the patient's wife, weeping. The patient came out first, and after he had taken the seat, Dr. Bhaka came out of the house. He does not know what took place between accused and the inmates of the house, because he was outside while the accused was inside the house. The witness was in search of one Lala Kika, about a month and a-half ago, and after a search of three days he was found in the shed, On the 8th inst. accused had written to the witness to disinfect Lala Kika's house, whose son had plague. The witness did not know that Moti Lala was suffering from the plague. Bhika was discharged on the 11th instant. He was placed under observation from the 6th to the 11th instant.

Cumrudin Kamaludin said he is a second-class head-constable in the Surat police. He knows Ghanchi Bhika Guga. He had gone to that house when Mr. Barrett and Dr. Bhaidas visited it. Dr. Bhaidas told witness and the Municipal sanitary inspector to remove the patient to the dharamsalla. It was about 5-30 p.m. when Mr. Barrett came there. Dr. Bhaidas went away after giving the orders. Mr. Barrett arrived after Dr. Bhaidas had left. After the arrival of Mr. Barrett, Dr. Bhaka came. Mr. Barrett desired the inmates of the house to remove Bhika to the shed. One of them agreed to do so, and said that a car would be obtained. This happened at the back of the house. Accused arrived through the front door. Some conversation took place between them in English. Witness does not knowEnglish, so he did not understand their conversation. It was, however, in an angry tone. The witness asked Mr. Barrett as to what the accused said. Mr. Barrett replied that he refused to allow the patient to be removed. Mr. Barrett wanted to enter the house, but accused prevented him from doing so by standing at the door. Witness also intended to enter the house, but he could not as accused was standing in the way. Accused said in Guzrati that he would not allow the patient to be removed, and would spent any amount of money. As there were some 500 or 600 people witness feared a riot. Mr. Barrett went away to get help, telling the witness to keep *bandobust*. He returned with Dr. Nariman, the police inspector, a sowar, and a few policemen. Some conversation took place between Dr. Nariman and accused, and the city police inspector was advising accused. Bhika was eventually removed. Accused was all the time in the patient's house.

In cross-examination, witness saidthat he went to the scene of the offence, at about 4-30 p.m., with Dr. Bhaidas for the first time. He does not know why sanitary inspector, Bapu had accompanied Dr. Bhaidas. After examining the patient, Dr. Bhaidas directed witness and inspector Bapu to remove him to the shed, and went away. Witness has no authority to remove. He did not remove the patient, because he had no power to remove him by force. He and Bapu sat outside all the time. They did not speak to the inmates of the house. He does not know whether any inmates of the house had gone to call Dr. Bhaka. He did not see anybody with Dr. Bhaka. The witness was standing outside the door, when Mr. Barrett went into it. He was about two or four paces distant from the door. Mr. Barrett desired the inmates to remove the patient to the shed. He does not know whether Mr. Barrett had seen the patient, nor does he know whether he (Mr. Barrett) had any conversation with the patient. He does not know what conversation took place between Mr. Barrett and the inmates inside the house. Witness had no conversation with Mr. Barrett. When he came out of the house, Mr. Barrett had some conversation with the accused after sitting in his carriage for about fifteen minutes. Mr. Barrett had got down after that. Witness was standing on the "otla" of the patient's house. Bapu was there. There were also a naik and a sepoy. There were many private people. Many people assembled on hearing the conversation between Mr. Barrett and the accused. Mr. Barrett got into his cart after accused refused to allow the patient to be removed. He said he was going to get help. Mr. Barrett was unable to enter the house, seeing the accused in the doorway and in an angry mood. Witness had asked accused as to why he objected. He said it was not a plague case. Witness asked nothing further. Mr. Barrett returned at about 6-30 p.m. He is unable to say whether accused brought out the patient after Dr. Nariman's arrival. He merely saw accused go into the house and come out. He did not hear accused tell the patient not to be frightened, and that he would be taken proper care of.

In re-examination, witness said he could see the patient from outside. It took about 10 minutes for the cart to come after Dr. Nariman's arrival. The patient was removed immediately the cart arrived.

Dr. Kaikhushroo Sorabji Nariman stated on oath that he knows Mr. Barrett. He is a plague authority. He knows Bhika Guga. He had examined him several times. He examined him (Bhika) first at about 10 a.m. On the 6th instant Bhika was suffering from delirium and fever. He gave orders that he should be examined again in the afternoon, and if the fever continued, he should at once be removed to the segregation shed. He gave these orders to Dr. Bhaidas through the city police inspector. Dr. Bhaidas informed the witness, on or about the 7th, that he had seen the patient, and that when he told them to remove the patient, a gharry was being sent for, and he left. Mr. Barrett informed the witness, between 5 and 6 p.m., on the 6th inst., that there was opposition in removing the patient, and that the witness's assistance was needed to remove him. He said that Dr. Bhaka opposed the removal of the patient to the dharmsalla. He said that Dr. Bhaka said he would remove the patient to his house, and see how he was taken away. Mr. Barrett told him that lots of people had collected, and they were excited. The witness feared a riot, so he went to the police inspector with Mr. Barrett. As the city police inspector was at dinner, the witness waited until he had finished it. The witness, Mr. Barrett, and the police inspector started in different gharris for the patient's house. He does not remember having taken other policemen from the inspector's house. The inspector beckoned to several policemen as they passed different chowkies to follow. One sowar and some policemen followed them. After reaching the patient's house, the witness gave orders to the city police inspector to remove him to the Parakh dharmsalla. Witness did not see the patient at all. Dr. Bhaka, who happened to be inside, came out, and offered opposition. He was in an excited state. He asked the witness to see the patient, but he refused to do so. As Dr. Bhaka spoke several things in an excited manner, he desired the city policy inspector to *samjav* him because accused, being his professional brother, and having regard for him he did not like anything serious taking place. The inspector told him (accused) something, but as witness was at a little distance he did not hear what was said. As soon as the witness went there he ordered the police inspector to get a gharry to remove the patient. Accused still continued his opposition. On the arrival of the gharry the patient was placed into it and removed.

In cross-examination he said, that when he first saw the patient in the morning he did not consider that it was not a suspicious case of plague, but as a a medical certificate was produced he, out of respect for the profession waited all the afternoon to see whether the fever subsided. If it would not subside, then he would pronounce it to be a suspicious case of plague. Witness had no reason to suspect that the certificate was not a " bona-fide " or honest one. The case was such that according to the experience of medical men one may prononnce it a suspicious case and the other not. The witness had understood Dr. Bhaidas to say that the temperature in the afternoon was higher than that in the morning. He said either it was 100·2 or 102, which he does not exactly remember. He does not remember Mr. Barrett having told him that, as there was no fever, Dr. Bhaka desired that the witness should examine the patient. The witness did not gather from what Mr. Barrett said that Dr. Bhaka wished witness to examine the patient and certify himself before removal. Mr. Barrett said that Dr. Bhaka said that he would remove the patient to his house and see how he was taken away. Mr. Barrett did not say that Dr. Bhaka said he would use violence. Mr. Barrett said that Dr. Bhaka said that it was not a plague case. Witness would not listen to remonstrances of a family doctorunder such circumtances of opposition (i.e., when he had once given the order of removal). If the witness had not examined the patient before, he might have listened to the family doctor and examined him again. Dr. Bhaka was not present when the witness examined the patient in the morning. When the witness went there lots of people had assembled, and they were in an excited state. Dr. Bhaka talked so much, and in such a way that all that he could gather was what he wished witness to examine the patient. He said the temperature was at the time sub-normal. He was anxious that his patient should not be sent to the hospital. As accused was talking too much, witness paid no heed to him, so he does not remember whether he saw that he would not allow him (witness) to remove the patient. He does not remember that Dr. Bhaka said " For God's sake examine the patient first." He may have said so, but witness does not remember. The people who had gathered there did not use violence or use any abusive language, but they were in an excited state of mind. One or two females were weeping. He does not remember that accused brought the patient out and gave him courage by telleng him, " Don't be afraid, and he would be taken care of at the hospital." At the time of parting, accused said to the witness, "I hope you won't bear any ill-feeling towards me," He has known accused for many years ; and only a few days previous to this occurrence, he had recommended him (accused) from his personal knowledge to be fit person to be a member of the British Medical Association. When accused said that the patient's temperature was sub-normal, the witness grew more suspicious, because it gets sub-normal when the heart fails and the case becomes worse. Mrs. Pherozsha Surti suffered from plague, and was removed to the dharmsalla, where she died. As Mr. Barrett is immediately under the witness, who is both civil surgeon and a first class magistrate, Mr. Barrett went to him for help. What the witness meant by saying that the accused continued opposition, was that he was talking in an excited state. The gharry was ordered by the witness, and it took some time in arriving. It was during this interval that accused went on speaking. People collect wherever the witness goes to remove patients, but not in such a large number. There is a bazaar and lots of people gather, but the scene of offence was behind the bazaar. Accused did not return to the witness after the talk with the police inspector.

In answer to the court : The fever might increase if the patient's mind is excited. In most plague cases people die of heart failure, and when Dr. Bhaka said that the temperature was sub-normal, the witness grew more suspicious. The witness did not take temperature in the morning.

Case adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The trial proceeded with the examination of police inspector Motilal. He deposed as follows :—

I know Mr. Barrett. Mr. Barrett came with Dr. Nariman to my house for assistance. He said that Dr. Bhaka was not allowing a suspicious case to be removed, and many people had gathered there. I went with them. They sat in one gharry, and I sat in my own. I took five or six sepoys and one sowar. We all went to Nausari Bhazar, where we saw Dr. Bhaka and a crowd of people. Dr. Bhaka then discussed something with Dr. Nariman about the patient. Dr. Nariman told me to samjav Dr. Bhaka, and so I took him five or six paces distant. I advised him not to argue any more, and allow those who had come to take the patient to the dharamsalla. The gharry came, and the patient went. We went to the patient's house in the morning after we had come from Sazrampura, where a plague case had occurred.

Cross-examination : Dr. Bhaka's patient lives near Nausari Bazaar. I do not remember what Dr. Nariman said as to the patient's temperature. I don't remember whether Dr. Nariman used the thermometer or not. Mr. Barrett came to my house, and said he feared a breach of the peace. Dr. Bhaka was standing at the back-door when we went there. I don't remember who was in the house at the time. I was standing near Dr. Nariman. Dr. Bhaka did not clasp his hand and entreat Dr. Nariman to entreat his patient. On the contrary, I entreated Dr. Bhaka to be quiet. Dr. Bhaka said that he would take the patient to his own house than allow him to be taken. What he meant by taking the patient to his own house, I cannot say. Dr. Nariman said that that he had to do his duty, and so Dr. Bhaka should not interfere. Dr. Bhaka may have said that the patient's temperature was sub-normal, whereupon Dr. Nariman insisted on the patient's removal. I did not notice whether Dr. Nariman examined the patient or not. Dr. Bhaka did nothing more than being excited. Dr. Bhaka was standing all the time by me until the patient was taken in the gharry. Dr. Bhaka was talking to the patient when he had sat in the gharry. I did not see anybody weeping.

Dr. Bhaidas Bhugoobhai : I saw Bhika, as a patient, at about 9 a.m., a week ago. Mr. Barrett came to the hospital and took me with him to examine the patient to see whether he was feverish. His temperature was at the time 99°. I found him delirious. I suspected the case to be one of bubonic fever. I asked Mr. Barrett to go and imform Dr. Nariman, as I do in all suspected cases, and I proposed a re-examination of the patients in the evening. In the afternoon, I received word from Dr. Nariman, through Mr. Motilal, to re-examine the patient, and if there was a rise in the temperature to ask Mr. Barrett to remove the patient. According to the orders of Dr. Nariman, I examined the patient at 4 o'clock, and found the temperature 100·2, i.e., higher than the temperature in the morning. He took jamadar Cumroodin with him. He was in the same delirium as in the morning. His pulse was feeble. I asked jamadar Cumroodin to explain to the inmates of the house to remove the patient. I went to the hospital after telling this to Cumrudin, to see Dr. Nariman, and if he was not there then to tell the hospital-assistant to inform Dr. Nariman what I had done. In the meantime, Mr. Barrett came to the hospital and I explained all the circumstances to him.

In cross-examination, the witness said : I practise a year and a quarter. I found the temperature 99° and with the delirium I suspected the case. After suspecting cases, I have to inform Mr. Barrett, I know that the normal temperature of a man is 98·6. Temperature rising to 99 is a sign of fever. I did not examine the lungs of the patient, but only took temperature. The man was looking all healthy as far as his lungs were concerned. The man's temperature rising to 99, and being delirious, was quit sufficient to rouse my suspicions that it was a plague case. I think such a change in health may arouse the suspicion of all medical men. I do not know what malignant polyadinitis is. Delirium, fever, and sometimes enlargement of the lymphatic glands are the common symptoms of plague. There may be a number of diseases with which these symptoms may be consistent. Microscopic examination is not held inplague cases in Surat. Microscopic examination is not the only sure test of plague. I know not of other sure tests. I say that this patient had no bubo. I had no information of the glands. There were no swellings. A man suffering from bronchitis may have a temperature of 99 or more. A stethoscopic examination is, of course, necessary to find out whether a man is suffering from bronchitis or not. I made no stethoscopic examination. With the advance of the day the temperature may rise to 100. I personally did not see or inform Dr. Nariman that I suspected the man. Mr. Motilal told me that Dr. Nariman had given orders to remove the patient if there was any rise in the temperature. The temperature rising even to 99·2 I would have ordered the removal of the patient to the segregation shed according to the orders of Dr. Nariman. I examined the patient only with the thermometer. I did not tell the inmates of the house to remove the patient, and I cannot say whether they were willing or unwilling to send the man. The jamadar did not say that he would remove the patient, but that he would explain the relations to do so. I went to the hospital at 4 o'clock to see Mr. Barrett. Dr. Nariman usually comes at six. I have treated four or five plague cases at the dharmsalla. I did not go to the Parakh dharmsalla after this patient was segregated. There are two wards, one for people actually suffering from plague, and another for observation cases.

Re-examined : If there had been a bubo, swelling and inflamation of the glands I would have pronounced it a *bona-fide* plague case.

By the Court : I have examined about fifty cases of plague, and I recommended most of them to be segregated. The result of this segregation was about 90 per cent. deaths and 10 per cent. recovery. About thirty-five of these cases showed bubo and swelling of the glands. Other fifteen cases showed symptoms like fever and delirium. The general temperature of all these men whom I recommended was 100 to 103. In some of these suspected cases I have to refer Dr. Nariman.

The prosecution closed and the case was adjourned till Monday.

THE PRABHOOS AND SOLOMON EAGLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant, a letter appeared under the heading of " The Prabhoos and the Plague " signed Solomon Eagle, which deserves some attention, little short of remonstrance. The so-called Solomon Eagle goes on seeking a lion's den, laboring under the blind impression, that the den would be full of snakes and cobras, where he could indulge in a safe revel without impunity. But all of a sudden, he finds to his intense surprise and amazement, that his position is really perilous, as kings of beasts issue out from all directions, ready to spring upon him. Little did he suspect these casualties, and the remarks he makes so bold to offer, would be hurled back at him. He is not justified in alluding to the prestige of the Prabhoos as false ; but he must remember that the so-called community was once enjoying a large share of reputation, both among the Public and the Government, which no community has been fortunate enough to enjoy since. I would almost defy this ill-adviser to point out at least one community among the Hindus which can boast to surpass them in point of domestic and social reform. As to their pride, our declaimer would be none the wiser to detract from them. Crest-fallen as they are to this day, they would still tenaciously adhere to their former pride and prestige, even if myriads of such Solomon Eagles were to clamour at the top of their voice. He further seems to boast of having gleaned some information from a pandit regarding the history of the Prabhoos, but it is equally preposterous an idea for minds similar to Solomon Eagle's (as is already manifested by his rash judgment and want of discretion,) to tamper with a subject, which, notwithstanding his colleague, the pandit, and he were simultaneously to deal with for a century, would in my opinion fail to arrive at a final and exhaustive opinion. Now his argument as to the community lacking a " Punchayat," if Solomon Eagle is certainly of a civilized mind, without a vain assumption, he would certainly have glossed over this irrelevant question at this critical juncture. He is aware that the bulk of other sects, which is segregated to the Hindu Fever Hospital, has acknowledged " Jamats " apart from the community concerned ; and even these are dormant. They cannot exercise their influence, because they know that the patients do not go to the hospital of their own accord, but are compelled to do so against their inclination. And therefore Solomon Eagle must bear in mind that these punchayats are gradually sinking into oblivion among the upper ten thousand, and would ultimately cease to exist in the lower also. Whether the writers who have been clamouring at different times, are justified in having a hospital for their community. Solomon Eagle has been so far enlightened by my predecessors on this subject, by reason of an efficient elucidation, justly meriting praise. He is further sympathising with the Hindu Fever Hospital, and the way in which it is being conducted ; but it is most surprising to learn that his sympathy begins at home. At the contribution raised from the Prabhoos, he intends to fit up the hospital in question on a most finishing scale, thus showing the marvellous munificent spirit. If the hospital find such a warm sympathiser like Solomon Eagle, its misery would be allayed ere long ; but his theory of robbing Peter to pay Paul, would nothold good in the long run. Suffice it for me to say, therefore, that Solomon Eagle would not be rash enough to precipitate himself head-long into an hazardous enterprise, when he is not blind to an awful abyss that is yawning beneath his feet, but rest contented with his own judgment and not to be a jackdaw in peacock's feathers.—Yours, &c.,

April 17. VERITAS.

[With the above florid epistle this correspondence is now closed.—Ed., B. G.]

THE SURAT INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Bhaka some days ago sent a letter to the press complaining of certain grievances, but since the letter over his own signature indicated that he was more sinning than sinned against in having obstructed officers in performing their duty, and as the officers have been in a manner forced by Dr. Bhaka to seek legal redress, I saw no necessity to comment on his letter. But " D. P. B." has been flaunting a travesty of facts before the numerous readers of your esteemed paper, and this calls for a reply—not, however, that I would be at pains to refute reckless charges hurled against responsible officers with the three-fold object of making a show of defying the authorities, of having themselves talked about and of disposing of the time hanging heavily on their hands. The authorities that perform their unpleasant task in the teeth of veiled and harassing opposition must feel that it is not all ignorance and ingratitude that they are in the midst of. Capital is made out of the fact that some patients were voluntarily sent to the Isolation Hospital by medical practitioners. Now the fact is that this has been only a virtue of necessity. So intimately are the interests of the practitioners bound up with the people that it is not unnatural they resort to the most ingenious stratagems to hoodwink the plague officers and yield up the patient only when he or she is at death's door. The net result of this is that the patient dies within less than a day of his or her arrival at the hospital, thus indirectly strengthening the popular delusion about the Government killing the plague-stricken, and leaving the Civil Surgeon to bear the brunt of the approbrium. Here, Sir, is the complete justification of Mr. Moore's policy. From the beginning of the epidemic the licensemen were mistrusted, not so much for their incompetence as fer their awkward predicament. How can they be expected to break with the people—and every one case of plague reported means one family the less to treat—from whom they earn their bread? The head and front of Surgeon Major Nariman's offending is that he had a Ghanchi carried to the Segregation Hospital as he suspected him to be a victim of the plague. For the moment granted that the Ghanchi had no plague, did not Dr. Bhaka act strangely in interfering with the authorities? Does he not say in his own letter that he offered resistance, a stubborn resistance too, when Mr. Barret, the Sanitary Superintendent and a plague officer, attempted to remove the patient ? Did he not peremptorily call on Mr. Barret to produce a written certificate before he would let the patient be segregated ? And, Sir, it is a fact that the order to remove the Ghanchi was issued after a careful examination of the patient who, though he had not developed all the more pronounced symptoms of the disease, was regarded as a very suspicious case and was meant to be segregated and kept under observation. But is it or is not a fact that when the Sanitary Superintendent prepared to take the Ghanchi to the hospital, his relations were so far compliant that they sent for a carriage, when Dr. Bhaka forgot his duty and protested, hand on heart, that he would champion their cause (as if the plague authorities were avowed enemies of the people) and prevent the patient's removal from the house ? Was this not calculated to put up the relations to assume a defiant attitude ? It is absolutely certain that any ill-feeling that now exists between the people and the authorities is engendered more by a spirit of meddling than any severities of the Plague officers. And why does Dr. Bhaka forget the fact that the Civil Surgeon requested him not to obstruct the legitimate proceedings, and that if Dr. Bhaka had anything to say on behalf of the patient (for whom, by the way, the Civil Surgeon had as much sympathy as our friend, the Doctor) he might see him the next morning at the Civil Hospital ? A vast crowd had assembled before the Ghanchi's house. It was due to Surgeon-Major Nariman's tact that an imminent disturbance was prevented.—Yours, &c.,

FACTS.

THE PLAGUE AS AN ICONOCLAST.

The plague has stirred the popular imagination in India to a depth which the actual mortality fails to account for. The same number of deaths from cholera or fever would have been regarded as a calamity calling indeed for special measures, but producing no conviction of a necessity for far-reaching changes. Within the past three months such changes have in some cases been loudly demanded by the India Press, in others gradually accepted. They are changes, not only in the law and in municipal control, but in the general conception as to the limits of State interference with the religious customs, personal liberty, and family life of the Indian races. At the outbreak of the epidemic, for example, very few who were stricken could either be persuaded or compelled to accept hospital treatment. For a time it seemed impossible in Bombay to induce more than twenty-five patients to enter the wards. By the beginning of last month the Arthur Road Hospital alone contained nearly a hundred patients, while numbers were availing themselves of the hospitals of the Parsee, Jain, Hindu, Khoja, and Mahomedan communities, and of special institutions such as those of the Port Trust, the Sahibs' servants, and Parel. The devout Hindu dreads above all things to die in the hands of men of another caste, and to be deprived of the last rites which his own kindred are alone competent, according to existing usage, to perform. It is not merely a question of sentiment in this world ; it is also one of salvation in the next. Almost without exception the respectable classes of Indians have till now preferred the certainty of dying among their own people to the chance of recovery in a public hospital, however considerate its management, if it involves separation from their families. But segregation forms the essential condition of hospital treatment in a great epidemic. For the first time in India it is not only being enforced, but is accepted as inevitable by the people themselves.

This amounts to a change in public opinion difficult to realize in England. The law has for long armed health officers and municipal bodies throughout Great Britain with powers which until the past few months, would have been resisted with all the strength of religious conviction and time-honoured prejudice in India. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal stated the other day in the Legislative Council that the Municipal Act in force throughout his provinces, with their 70 millions of people, " contains no provisions dealing with disease at all " beyond the limits of Calcutta. In those provinces are vast insanitary cities, with from 50,000 to 165,000 inhabitants, pent together upon a soil that had been polluted for ages before the British set foot in the country. "No one can be isolated, no one can be sent to hospital, no one need report disease. There are no provisions for cleansing houses, destroying huts, disinfecting or destroying clothing. In Howrah," a suburb of Calcutta, with 116,000 inhabitants, on the other side of the Hubli but connected by the bridge, "there is nothing to prevent a plague patient from using a hackney carriage from the nearest stand or to require the owner of the carriage to disinfect it."

This was the state of things up to the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act in February. It was a state of things forced upon the British rulers by the people themselves. We had pledged our word not to interfere with religious feelings and domestic customs in India, and any attempt to enforce a control by the public authorities over disease brought us into conflict with such feelings and customs. Even the law against widow-burning, when the demands of humanity were admitted to absolve us from the letter of our pledge, was not carried without protests and warnings. The later legislation for the protection of child-wives and widows has been advanced inch by inch against the determined opposition of orthodox Hindus. In the capital of India the necessity for sanitary regulation was felt by the British rulers to be as imperative a work of humanity as even the abolition of widow burning itself. But they did not feel justified in forcing the Act which provides for the health of Calcutta upon the rural provinces of Bengal in the teeth of public opinion and in contravention of the pledge which they had given to abstain from interference with the domestic customs of the people.

The lesson of the last few months has profoundly modified public sentiment in this respect. Whether it has permanently altered public sentiment remains to be seen. Any municipal Act which up to this year had given powers to take a high-caste woman out of her zenana, send her to a hospital, and segregate her from her family, would have been regarded as an outrage on the most cherished feelings of both Mussulmans and Hindus. No such Bill would have had a chance of becoming law. Even if it had been passed the officers charged with enforcing it would have been resisted by barred doors, clubs, and threats to life and limb. Each attempt to take a highcaste female from her home to the hospital must have produced a series of actions against public servants acting in discharge of their duty, for criminal trespass, assault, and wrongful restraint. Yet this is one of the powers given by the Epidemic Diseases Act of February. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal told the native members of Council that considerations of caste must give way to the public safety; and that segregation of patients, whatever their position in life, was the first and indispensable condition for arresting the plague. Cases in which adequate guarantees for segregation can be obtained may, of course, be dealt with privately. But the great majority even of high-caste patients cannot give such guarantees, and, while every practicable provision will be made for respecting their caste feelings or habits, segregation must usually mean treatment in a hospital. It should be remembered that high caste in India by no means implies wealth, or the possibility of isolating a patient in the private home, which in crowded cities often consists of one or two small rooms. On this point the concluding sentences of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's speech on the Epidemic Diseases Bill give no uncertain sound:—

A good deal has been said to-day about the regulations under the law conflicting with native customs and prejudices, and it was stated in the Municipal Corporation that many of the natives would rather die of the plague than allow themselves to be segregated or removed. My Lord, we hope that under the good advice and influence of leaders of the community those fears may be brought within reasonable exercise, because it is perfectly certain that we could not allow the whole town to run the risk of plague infection merely because the source of that infection happened to be a woman. I think that segregation can be enforced with every due regard to purdah requirements. We have lady doctors, lady nurses, and female nurses of various creeds, whose services we can indent for, and I have no doubt the Medical Board, if it becomes necessary to enforce segregation, will lay down such regulations as will prevent any infringement of Oriental decorum in the matter. But the powers of effective segregation appear to be absolutely essential. For nothing is clearer than this, that mere sanitary measures, when once disease gets hold of a town, are not sufficient to prevent its spread.

The lessons of the plague must have laid a powerful hold on native opinion during the past few months in order that these words should have passed unchallenged in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and that the Bill conferring the necessary powers should have been accepted by the Hindu members. Even more remarkable is the eagerness with which the Indians are resorting to inoculation with the plague serum. On the 8th of Febuary we described the preparations on a large scale for the culture of this serum by Dr. Haffkine from 60 animals purchased for the purpose by the Calcutta authorities. His first experiments in Bombay were made on inmates of the House of Correction. During the early weeks of the year the plague had broken out severely among the prisoners, and on the 30th of January 149 of them volunteered to be inoculated. From that date to the not too recent return now before us there were 12 attacks and six deaths among the residue who refused inoculation; among the inoculated the attacks were two and the deaths *nil*. The *Bombay Gazette* states that the success was so striking that the municipality agreed to provide inoculation hospitals, with a *minimum* of 30 rooms, for the general inoculation of the inhabitants. Between two and three thousand inoculations, including second and third administrations, when small quantities of the culture are injected, were reported before the end of February. Hindus came forward in the largest numbers, nothwithstanding prejudices of caste. But the Parsis head the list in proportion to their relative strength among the total population. Europeans, including ladies and children, set the example of courage to the natives. The Mussulmans alone held back, influenced, it is suggested, by their habitual submission to the decrees of fate.

If the movement proves a permanent one, it may result in the spread of inoculation, not only for smallpox, but for cholera and other epidemics, to an extent unknown in the annals of medical science. Three months of the plague have taught the natives of Bombay a lesson which the inhabitants of Gloucester failed to learn from smallpox during a century. So far as the evidence has yet been collected (and we could have wished for returns of a more recent date), it points to a general isation as to the protective character of germ-cultures for many diseases that have hitherto defied control. We trust, for the fair name of England, that the devoted man of science who at his own charge inaugurated cholera-inoculation on a large scale in India, and who has been fighting the plague since its outbreak with all the resources of bacteriological research, will not be allowed to leave the country without a fit recognition of his services. No distinction which the Government can bestow on a foreign *savant* is too great a reward for the years which Professor Haffkine has given to his self-appointed task, and for the indomitable persistence with which he has clung to it, at the sacrifice of his own health—more than once it almost seemed as if we should have had to add, of his life.—*Times.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—April. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R C Dutt, C I E, B C S.
Mr E Garthwaite, B.
Mr J Partridge, B.
Mr H T R Spence, B.
Mr B W Cantoph-r, B.
Mr E B Peacock, B.
Mr C E Biddulph, B.
Mr Fitzludd.n, B.
Mr G E Godber, B.
Mr A T Arundel, M C S.
Mr A A Hall, M.
Mr J H Spring-Branson, M.
Mr C Greathead, Bo.
Mr W Holland, Bo.
Br-Gen G C Hogg, C B.
Col T J Quin.
Lt Col J F J Miller.
Major W S Marshall.
Capt C H F Binsteed.
Capt C W O'Bryen.
Capt E Le Mesurier.
Lieut W E Tomkins.
Lieut T E Scott.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W T Bamford, B, 3 mos.
Lt-Col R A Wahab, 4 mos.
Lt-Col R C Hadow, 6 mos.
Lt-Col W A Broome, 5 days.
Capt V A Ormsby, 4 mos.
Lieut R Garratt, 6 mos.
Comdr W Goodman, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E C Prinsep, P.
Mr C E Cardew, B.
Mr W G Allen, B.
Capt F W J Caulfield.
Capt C E Baddeley.
Capt A H McMahon, C I E.
Surg-Major A F Ferguson.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Edmund M'Gildowny Hope Fulton, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of Mr. Justice Jardine, retired.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—(i.) Reports, &c., relative to the Wreck of the Indian Transport "Warren Hastings," on the 14th Jan., 1897 (39 pages: price 3d.). (ii.) Papers relating to the Outbreak of Bubonic Plague in India; with statement showing the quarantine and other restrictions recently placed upon Indian trade up to March, 1897 (160 pages: price 11d.) (iii.) Copy of a Despatch to the Government of India regarding the Measures to be Adopted for Checking the spread of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India (7 pages: price 1d.). (iv.) Return of the Net income and Expenditure of British India, under Certain Specified Heads for the Eleven Years from 1885-86 to 1895,96 (59 pages: price 7d.)

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

THE GREAT POWERS AND CRETE.

"THE CONCERT FALLING INTO CONTEMPT."

THE present situation in South-Eastern Europe is succinctly summed up by the *Times'* Athens correspondent, who, telegraphing on March 31, says:—"Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the present situation. Every day there is increased probability of war, and yet nothing is being done by Europe to avert the catastrophe. Every practical suggestion seems to meet with objections from one quarter or another. The English proposal to establish a neutral zone along the frontier is feasible, but is rejected on the ground of its impracticability. The blockade of Volo, it appears, will not take place because Russia thinks that any blockade of the Greek ports is now too late. The idea of entrusting the pacification of Crete to a single Power seems to encounter insuperable obstacles. No step has apparently been taken towards the removal of the Turkish garrison from the island, although its presence constitutes a fatal obstacle to the restoration of tranquility. In the meantime, the bellicose spirit is increasing in Athens; it is confidently anticipated that the policy of the Powers will be foiled, and the excitement on the frontier has risen to such a pitch that an attack upon the Turks may at any moment take place. Thus, the concert of Europe is rapidly falling into contempt." A brief outline of the week's telegraphic news is appended:—

Saturday, March 27.—Crete.—Fighting continued yesterday near Canea, when the foreign warships were again compelled to open fire. The insurgents have succeeded in occupying all the positions commanding the plain on which Canea is situated. The Turks lost sixty men on the fighting round the Malaxa blockhouse, the loss of the insurgents being estimated at 200. An official telegram to Her Majesty's Government reporting the shelling of Malaxa says that the presence of an insurgent force in the blockhouse was regarded as constituting a menace the position of the international troops stationed at Canea and consequently the bombardment was ordered.—The Turks landed powder and ammunition transport.—The foreign Admirals have recommended from a be withdrawal of Turkish troops and the appointment of a European Governor-General.—The Mussulmans of Crete have addressed the ambassadors at Constantinople objecting to the proposed autonomy regime.

Greece.—The President of the Greek Chamber has wired to Mr Gladstone thanking him for his phil-Hellenic sympathies.—The Greek Foreign Minister has addressed to the Powers a strong protest against the blockade of Crete.—The departure of the Crown Prince for the frontier has been delayed. Turkey.—The Porte is pressing inquiries on the Russian Ambassador regarding the presence of a large and increasing number of Russian troops on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey.

Austria-Hungary.—The Austrian Government have despatched another battalion of infantry to Crete.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says the Powers have decided that the neutral zone between the Greek and Turkish armies shall be ten miles in width, and that the admirals shall arrange for a blockade of Greece, if that measure shall become necessary.

France.—Lord Salisbury, who passed Thursday night at the British Embassy in Paris, during the course of yesterday, called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and had an interview with M. Hanotaux which lasted an hour. The *Daily News* correspondent says the meeting of the two statesmen was of a very cordial character. Later in the day M. Hanotaux turned the visit of the Premier at the Embassy, remained closeted with him for an hour. Lord Salisbury left Paris for Beaulieu in the evening.

Monday, March 29.—Crete.—Admiral Harris, who was out shooting near Akrotiri, was fired at by the insurgents, who were under the impression that he was attacking their party.

Greece.—The Crown Prince of Greece left Athens for the frontier on Saturday amid great demonstrations of enthusiasm.—A steamer, the Heraklion, laden with provisions for the Mohamedans in Crete, and for the Russian and British war-vessels, was boarded at the Piræus on Saturday moring by a number of armed Cretans, who threw the cargo overboard.—On the same date a party of Armenians, Cretans, and Greeks borded an Egyptian vessel on which an Armenian prisoners was being conveyed to Constantinople, and liberated the man, bringing him on shore with them.

Turkey.—Reports have been received at the Britsh and French Embassies in Constantinople concerning the Tokat massacres. They lasted for two days, and the number killed and severely wounded is given in the French reports at 900 and in the English at 500.—wholesale arrests of Greeks and Armians have taken place at Constantinople. Russia. The St. Petersburg Government have thought it expedient to concentrate 200,000 men in South Russia. Germany.—It is officially denied in Berlin that Germany has decided to withdraw from active participation in the European concert in consequence of the refusal of Great Britain to adopt extreme measures against Greece.

Tuesday, March 30.—Crete.—Yesterday morning a force made up from the contingents of the Powers at Canea and the Turkish troops under the command of a French captain occupied the fort at Butsunaria protecting the water supply of Canea. The insurgents did not resist the occupation.—The Admirals have telegraphed to their respective Governments for reinforcements. They have also decided to occupy the post of Akrotiri.—At Retimo some serious fighting has taken place, owing to a party of Cretans who were coming in to confer with the Russian Consul, on an invitation from him, being treacherously fired upon by Bashi-Bazouks.

Greece.—The Crown Prince of Greece and Prince Nicholas, with their wives arrived at Larissa yesterday, and were received by the troops and populace with great enthusiasm.—The *Times'* special correspondent on the Greek frontier speaks of the independent and impatient temper of the Greek army, which he anticipates, will only accept orders to execute the extreme Hellenic programme.—The special correspondent of the *Times* at Salonika says that within a few days Edhem Pasha will have 150,000 men under his command. The hospital service of the Turkish forces is excellent, and the general health and discipline of the troops is good, but the men are growing anxious to fight.

Turkey.—In consequence of the representations of the Ambassadors in Constantinople, Hakki Pasha, the commander of the troops at Tokat, has been dismissed and placed under arrest.

Austria-Hungary.—In the speech from the Throne delivered at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath, the attitude of Greece was censured in unusually emphatic terms, while the Turkish Government was warned that opposition to the introduction of reforms was opposed to its best interests.

Wednesday, March 30.—Crete.—An attack was made yesterday evening by the insurgents upon Fort Izzetin, near Suda, which had previously been occupied by an international force under Colonel Bor. The attack was repulsed by the aid of the searchlights and shell-fire of the men-of-war.—The Powers have decided to send each a battalion of 600 men to Crete in support of the battalions already sent. Orders have been received at Malta for 600 men of the 2nd Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers to be held in readiness to embark for Crete.

Greece. The Crown Prince of Greece has taken over the chief command of the Hellenic army on the frontier.

Austria-Hungary.—The Austrian Government have prohibited the export from Trieste of 7,000,000 cartridges which had been ordered on Greek account.

Thursday, March 31.—Crete.—A determined attack was made by the insurgents yesterday morning on the Turkish forts near Suda, and was only repulsed after a heavy bombardment by the foreign men-of-war, in the course of which the big guns of H. M. S. Camperdown did considerable execution. It is now denied that Greek troops took part in the attack upon Fort Malaxa, or that Greek artillery was employed.—Colonel Vassos has addressed a strongly worded protest to the foreign Admirals charging the representatives of the Powers with having violated their pledge that the Mussulmans released from Candanos should be disarmed and not allowed again to attack the Christians; and condemning the action of the Admirals in shelling the Cretan insurgents.

Constantinople.—The *Daily News'* Constantinople correspondent learns that Russia has interposed to put a stop to direct negotiations between Greece and Turkey for a settlement in Crete, and has even threatened an occupation if her representations are disregarded.

Austria-Hungary.—*Daily Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent says the Powers, with exception of England, whose reply has not yet been received, have agreed to blockade the Piræus.

Germany.—A Berlin telegram states that all the Powers have decided to blockade the Greek coast, especially in view of the defiant attitude of Colonel Vassos, the Greek Commander in crete.

WITH THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

The special correspondent telegraphed from Candia on March 26:—"The whole of the Seaforth Highlanders were disemkarked this morning between seven and eight o clock, and were afterwards inspected on parade by the Turkish Governor, presenting a very smart appearance. While waiting for the Turkish military band which was to play the regiment up to the barracks, the pipers delighted the crowd by performing lively airs; and shortly before nine o'clock the march through the town was, began, the Turkish band leading the way, and the principal streets being lined by Ottoman troops. The whole affair, from first to last, was favoured by beautiful weather. On their arrival at the barracks, the Highlanders were drawn up on one side of the square, and the Turkish troops on the other, with a group of officers, including the Governor, Colonel Chermside, and Sir Alfred Biliotti, in the centre. Colonel Chermside then addressed the Governor in Turkish thanking him cordially for the reception given to the Highlanders, and stating that the occupation of the town was only temporary. The Governor replied in appropriate terms, and the Turkish troops then marched away to the strains of the Hamidieh Hymn, played by the Highlanders' band. The men are very busy settling down in their new quarters, but they are considerably inconvenienced by the crowds of curious townspeople, and application has had to be made to the authorities to furnish pickets in order to keep the sightseers at a distance. There is a good deal of evidence to show that before the arrival of the Highlanders the insurgents encamped in the neighbourhood approached the Turkish outposts with presents of meat and wine, and exhorted them not to allow any foreigners to land, but to make common cause with the Christians, and divide the island between them."

THE MASSACRE OF MOSLEMS AT SITIA.

The *Standard's* Candia correspondent telegraphed on March 26:—"One of my reasons for coming here was to inquire personally into the contradictory reports concerning the massacres in the Sitia district. No doubt is left in my mind that eight or nine Moslem villages were devastated by an organised raid, prompted, perhaps, by exaggerated rumours of massacres of Christians in other districts. The consensus of evidence shows that the Sitia Christians called upon the Moslems to give up their arms, on the strength of a fictitious order by the Powers, and then, when they had their enemies at their mercy, fell upon them slaying, pillaging, and destroying right and left. The more prominent leaders, however, do not appear to have been parties to the outrage, and, generally speaking, protected the Moslems, when they at last appeared on the scene. After closely questioning the refugees, both men and women, I was glad to find that there was only one alleged case of martyrdom, in which a couple of Moslem girls from the village of Daphne were the victims. Frequent proposals were made to the handsomest of the young women to abandon their faith, but their refusals were approved and even encouraged by the Christian leaders. One exceedingly desirable damsel was offered a husband by the son of one of the chieftains if she would abjure Islam, but she replied, "I am half dead already from my wounds. Kill me if you wish, but I will never change my religion." To his credit, be it said, the other answered, "It is well spoken. Continue a Moslem, and you shall be protected," while the proposed bridegroom slunk away, obviously disappointed. The wounded refugees, who include greyhaired old women and tiny children, are receiving no assistance from the local authorities. On my mentioning the donation sent by the Emperor of Russia, the hope was expressed in the strongest terms that any money sent for relief here would be entrusted for distribution to European hands alone. A Turk named Askelos, who was Mutessarif of Lassith, and has been detained in the hands of the insurgents for the past fortnight, arrived here to-day. His evidence in connection with the aleged massacres at Sitia is valuable, but too voluminous to telegraph. I may add, however, the testimony of an eye-witness from the village of Ethia, where twenty three Moslem families were persuaded to leave the mosque by promises of safety, and out of 104 persons only sixteen remain, the rest having been led out and killed one by one."

A FORECAST OF THE TROUBLE.

"X" writes to the *Times*:—In justice to your Athens correspondent, and as tending to throw light on the origin of the present situation, it may be worth while to reproduce the following from the *Times* of Dec. 15:—

Athens, Dec. 14.—A revolutionary movement in Macedonia is planned on a large scale for next spring and its leaders propose to create a diversion by fomenting another insurrection in Crete. Large consignments of arms have been already sent to the island, and the outbreak of disturbances within a few months is not improbable.—Our Own Correspondent.

The *Times'* correspondent says that in consequence of the reverse sustained by the insurgents in the fighting near Canea on Wednesday it will not be necessary to reinforce the European military detachments already at the disposal of the admirals. The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says that all the Powers, without exception, have consented to the blockade of the Gulf of Athens. The council of Admirals will decide whether and when the measure shall be carried out. The King of Greece has stated that a declaration of war against Turkey would immediately follow the extension of the blockade to the Greek coast.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, March 29, Sir J. Fergusson asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would ascertain the views of the Government of India with reference to the protection of the health of the British troops in India before stating in the House the action which Her Majesty's Government proposed to take.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have for some time past been in communication with the Viceroy, and I propose to lay on the table of the House a despatch addressed to the Government of India, in which the views of Her Majesty's Government are stated at length.—General Laurie: Can the noble lord say when it is probable that the answer from the Government of India will be obtained?—Lord G. Hamilton: I think it better for my hon. and gallant friend to read the despatch.—Major Rasch: In order to dispel misconception on this question, will the noble lord use his influence with the Government to give the House facilities for its discussion?—Mr. Balfour: I hope and believe the despatch is of such a character as not to call for any debate in this House. Perhaps the despatch had therefore be better read first by hon. gentlemen.

THE INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE.

In answer to Mr. Hazell, Lord George Hamilton said: The retirement of a Senior Clerk in the India Audit Office has been recently sanctioned and a promotion to the senior class has been made. This does not involve an increase of charge upon Indian revenues, for including the pension of the Senior Clerk who has retired, it results in an immediate saving of £33 a year, and an average annual saving during the next fifteen years of £41.

A.M.S.; PROPOSED INCREASE OF PAY IN INDIA.

In reply to Captain Norton, Mr. Brodrick said: It is intended to give an increase of pay in India and a shorter tour of service there, assistance in forming medical messes at large stations, quarters in barracks where possible, and better opportunities for study on return from foreign service. One or two other matters affecting the Service are still under consideration. It is hoped that these additional advantages will increase the number of candidates for this service. My answer to the second part of the question (whether in case of mobilisation the Army Medical Staff is now sufficient for the medical needs of Army Corps) is in the affirmative.

NOTICE OF MOTION: THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Heywood Johnstone: That day four weeks, to call attention to the grievances of the officers in the general list of the Indian Army and move for a select Committee.

The Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill was read a third time.

Wednesday, March, 31.—The House by 317 votes to 157, negatived the resolution proposed by Mr. Blake, declaring that the report of the Childer's Commission established the existence of an undue burden of taxation on Ireland, and that it was the duty of the Government to immediately redress the grievance. Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Morley were among the speakers. Mr. Goschen said that whether Ireland paid too much or not, it was a fact that individual Irishmen paid less than was paid by individuals in this country.

INDIA AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

On April 1, in answer to Mr. Bhownaggree, Lord G. Hamilton said that twenty-one native officers of Indian cavalry and twenty representatives of the Imperial Service troops were expected from India in order to take part in the celebration of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

In answer to Sir C. Cameron, Lord G. Hamilton said: I have been in frequent telegraphic correspondence with the Bombay Government regarding inoculations against plague. I have requested the Bombay Government to report periodically the number and the results of inoculations under Dr. Haffkine's and Dr. Yersin's systems separately. As yet I have received no report regarding Dr. Yersin's work beyond the telegram on page 15 of the plague papers distributed to hon. members on Tuesday last. The results of inoculation are ascertained and reported as far as possible; as will be seen from the telegrams on pages 15 and 109 of the Blue book and from the Bombay Government plague telegram of March 29 published in yestrday's newspapers.

A bill to remove doubts as to the power of the Secretary of State for India to grant superannuation and compensation allowances in certain cases to officers on his estabishment was introduced by Lord G. Hamilton.

The Military Works (Money) Bill was read a third time.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

IN the House of Commons on March 29, Mr. Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, having regard to the greater publicity which he had inaugurated and maintained in the administration of the affairs of the Colonial Office and the importance of pending issues involved, he would lay upon the table of the House the instructions given to Sir Alfred Milner upon his appointment as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in British South Africa.—Dr. Chamberlain: As I shall have been able to fully communicate the views and instructions of Her Majesty's Government to Sir A. Milner by word of mouth, it will not be necessary to give him written instructions; but no verbal instructions will be given to him inconsistent with the statements that I have already made in this House with regard to the policy of Her Majesty's Government in South Africa. (Cheers.)—Mr. Stanhope: May I ask whether we can take it that they will not be inconsistent with the statement made by the right hon. gentleman the night before last at the complimentary dinner——The Speaker: Order, order; notice must be given of that question.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON AFRICAN POLICY.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, Governor-Designate of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa was entertained on March 27 at a farewell dinner in the Cafe Monico.

Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing "The Chairman," Mr. Asquith said: I have been permitted to propose to you the next toast, the only other toast upon our list this evening; it is, of course, the health of the chairman, Mr. Asquith. (Cheers.) I cannot doubt that it has been to him a great pleasure to preside over such a meeting as this, the like of which, I believe, could not have been held in any other country, and which, he has told us, was so exceptional in its character and its composition even in our own. We fight our political battles in this country with great energy and sometimes with perhaps too much vehemence. But, fortunately, there is a large space in the field of politics, and a still greater space in our social life, which is altogether free from any taint of party bitterness; and foreigners have told me that what has struck them most in their experience of this country is the fact that political opponents, even in the bitterest controversy, can still remain firm personal friends. To-night is an example of what I have been saying. Here are all shades of opinion animated, for this occasion at any rate, by a common sentiment, and I think that Sir Alfred Milner may well be proud, as he has told us he is proud, to go to the most difficult task to which the command of the Queen has called him, and to which he has also been called, I may almost say, by the unanimous opinion of his fellow-citizens—he may be proud to go this difficult post with the assistance of the hearty goodwill of all sections of his fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) I am to be asked shortly in the House of Commons to lay upon the table such written instructions as I may have to give to Sir A. Milner. (Laughter.) I will not anticipate the secrets which I may have to disclose in answer to that novel request—(laughter)—but I am confident that, independently of all instructions, Sir Alfred Milner has imposed upon himself, carries in his breast the duty of maintaining the rights, the interests, the obligations, and the honour of Great Britain. (Cheers). He goes, as I have said, to the performance of a difficult task, but he need not be afraid. We will not condole with him, for a man of resolution, resource, and ability finds his best opportunities in the difficulties which he has to encounter. Although the situation which is present to our minds is not free from anxiety or even from danger, yet I am sanguine enough to believe that the problem now before us and Sir Alfred Milner is not an insoluble problem. For what is it? It is to reconcile and to persuade to live together in peace and goodwill races whose common interests are immeasurably greater than any differences which may unfortunately exist. This is a question which has been presented more than once in the history of this country. Sir Alfred Milner has alluded to the case of Canada. In Canada, in some of the West Indian islands, and in the Mauritius we have found the questions solved in the most satisfactory manner, and Her Majesty has no more loyal subjects than in the Dominion of Canada and the islands to which I have referred. In South Africa, at first sight, at all events, it would appear that the question is encompassed with even fewer difficulties than those which have arisen in other parts of the world. For here the differences of manners, customs, and, of what is perhaps more serious than all, of religion, are much less than in the cases to which I referred. I say, then, that in these circumstances we have reason to hope. In the Cape Colony, in Natal, and in the Orange Free State we find that these differences have been no bar to social intercourse, intermarriage, and co-operation in all good work, and notably in the course of the recent insurrection in Matabeleland the burghers from the Transvaal have fought side by side in the same field, in the same cause, with us, and against the same foe. In these circumstances what has been proved to be possible in so many cases is possible in all. As we, on our part, are ready at all times to extend to our Dutch fellow-subjects with open hands all the privileges which we enjoy ourselves, and as we have shown again and again by our declarations and by our actions that we have no intention and no desire to interfere with the independence of neighbouring States, surely we may entertian the hope that the Government of the Transvaal will come to see that it is its duty to fulfil to the letter obligations which it has voluntarily assumed in connection with the London Convention, and that it will in time extend the hand of fellowship to that large number of foreigners who have contributed so largely to the success and to the prosperity of that State. (Cheers.) There is however, one other condition which has to be fulfilled. I mistake very much the mind of my countrymen if they are not at this moment determined to support the present Government, or any Government which may be in its place, in maintaining in their integrity the rights which we have under the Convention and our position as paramount Power in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) It may be true, as we have recently had suggested to us, that there are eminent persons in South Africa who have respirations for an independent federetion of States, under which Dutch influence would be predominant and which would look for sympathy and support rather to the Continent of Europe than to this country. If such aspirations exist, in my opinion they are incompatible with the highest British interests, they are incompatible with the position of the Cape itself; the most important strategical point is the Empire, the possession of which is absolutely necessary to as a great Eastern Power. It is an aspiration which cannot be accepted by the people of this country, and until it is frankly abandoned there cannot be a final and satisfactory settlement. But, short of this, we are ready now and at all times to give the fairest and most favourable consideration to the wishes and sentiments, even to the prejudices, of parties in South Africa, and to co-operate with them in all measures for the good of the whole community. My lords and gentlemen, I know that I have wondered from the toast. It is a habit contracted in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) But I am quite sure that you will to-night gladly recognise the ability with which Mr. Asquith has presided over our proceed[illegible] with which he has proposed the toast of the evening as expressing our sentiments towards our distinguished guest. We are met here; united by the common desire to do that guest honour, and it would be quite out of place if I were to dwell upon the differences which separate us elsewhere. But this, at least, I may say—that while I know that any party is fully justified in regarding Mr. Asquith as a most brilliant and powerful leader, we, his opponents are also glad to recognise in him an honourable, though a formidable foe. (Cheers.) We all, to whatever party we belong rejoice in the position which he has achieved for himself, and which his attainment and his character fully deserve. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, in acknowledging the toast, said: I will not be tempted by the example of my right hon. friend to wander by a hair's breadth from the subjects which are strictly relevant to the toast which he has so gracefully and kindly proposed. He has delivered a weighty and important speech, to which I am sure full regard will be paid both here and in all the communities which are concerned. But, for my part, I will, with his permission, pass by, not from any feeling of disrespect, the various sentiments which he has uttered, and confine myself to saying that I recognise to the full both the courteous tone and the eloquent language in which he has been pleased to offer this toast to your acceptance I concur entirely with him that in this country, however wide may be the differences which separate us, however acute from time to time may be the energy with which we pursue our party controversies, we never allow these necessary divergencies of opinion in the least degree to interfere with our appreciation of the honesty and sincerity of those from whom for the time being we are compelled to differ and our readiness and willingness in all these social and personal relations of life to accept their friendship and kindness. (Cheers.)

THE TRANSVAAL: M. ELOEF AND THE QUEEN.

TELEGRAMS from Pretoria announce that Lieutenant Eloff, grandson of President Kruger, has been suspended from his duties as an officer of police for using insulting language about the Britishers and the Queen, for which the President has expressed sincere regret.

"Een Kwaaje Vrouw."—"J. H." writes from the Middle Temple Library to the *Times*:—"The strangeness of the above now celebrated expression to English ears testifies to the changes which have been effected in the English language since mediæval times. To our ancestors then it would have been fairly intelligible. The adjective 'Kwaaj' (Dutch, 'Kwaaj') in the English form of 'quad' is used both by Gower and by Chaucer in the sense of 'bad,' and later by Skelton, who spells it 'queed.' The Host in Chaucer, after hearing the shipman's tale, exclaims:—'God yeve this monk a thousand last quad yeer:—*i.e.* (as Mr. Skeat explains it), 'God give this monk a thousand cartloads of bad year!' And in the Prologue to the Cook's Tale the proverb 'sooth play, quaad pley' (a true jest is an evil jest) is quoted, as from the Flemish. In Piers Plowman 'the qued' is the Evil One, the Devil. The word therefore, in whatever sense the Boer President may have applied it, without tracing it to its supposed origin: 'cwed vel meox stercus' has an unpleasant association, and it is difficult to find anything in the shape of compliment underlying it, as some have pretended to do."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot.—33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. SCHREINER.

THE chief point of interest in the proceedings at the twelfth sitting of the South African Committee, held on March 26, was the appearance in the witness chair of Dr. Jameson, and the rapidity with which the evidence of so important a witness was disposed of. Mr. Chamberlain's examination of Mr. Schreiner was not concluded until about two of the three hours of the sitting had expired. Dr. Jameson read a statement in which he explained the part he took in the events which have led up to this inquiry, and on the Unionist side of the table no one put any questions until Mr. Wyndham's turn was reached; and though a few questions were subsequently put by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Blake, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, three quarters of an hour sufficed to complete the evidence of the organiser of the raid into the territory of the South African Republic. Owing to an attack of influenza, Sir William Harcourt was absent throughout the day. At the conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's examination of Mr. Schreiner, Mr. Ellis proceeded to put some further questions to the witness by way of re-examination, and Mr. Chamberlain took exception to this course being adopted. Mr. Labouchere, however urged that Mr. Chamberlain's lengthy examination had rendered re-examination necessary, and declared if objection was taken he should require the room to be cleared. The point was waived.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE CAPE.

Mr. Schreiner, in answer to Mr. Chamberlain, said he knew Mr. T. J. Anderson, of Cape Town, who was an Englishman of Colonial birth.

Mr. Chamberlain read the following telegram which he had received from Mr. Anderson: "Outlanders' grievances not overstated. Transvaal hostility to British interests notorious. Firmer insistence on Convention absolutely essential to British Colonial interests."—Mr. Schriener admitted that the telegram would represent the opinion of a considerable number of British Colonials.

In reply to further questions, witness admitted that both in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State the education of foreigners was more favourable than in the Transvaal; but he did not think that in the latter country there was now such a crusade against the English language as there had been in the past. Witness regarded the new education scheme as a first instalment. He did not know that after a certain date the discussions on the Sanitary Board were to be in Dutch, and he was not aware that a man was liable to pains and penalties for using the English language.

I have here a report of the meeting of the board on Nov. 10, 1894. The names of the members are nearly all English or Irish?—Yes.

The report states that the use of English at the meetings of the board would not be allowed, and it goes on to say that "Mr. Hope asked 'Have we to speak Dutch now?' The Chairman: 'Ja'"—(great laughter)?—Yes, that may be so; still, I don't know that there is any machinery by which a man can be subjected to fine and imprisonment for not speaking Dutch.

But he would be disobeying the law?—Yes undoubtedly so, but I do not know that these gentlemen resigned in a body.

Mr. Hope resigned immediately?—I believe so, but the board is still formed of English and Irishmen, and I do not know that they carry on their discussions in Dutch.

Does that show a spirit of conciliation?—I do not know that every individual act shows a spirit of conciliation.

I have just received a telegram from the South African League, signed by the President, which I feel obliged to read to you: "South African League, which to-day numerically strongest political organisation in South Africa, emphatically protests against Mr. Schreiner's evidence. Loyal Colonists resent recent Transvaal legislation as menacing peace and well-being of South Africa. View with grave misgiving apparent indifference of Imperial Government. Situation very serious. Transvaal and Free State growing more openly hostile. Disloyal propaganda openly prosecuted in the Cape. Absolutely contradict that League objected to utterances of last year's President. On the contrary, resolutions of both Congresses categorically adopted and endorsed by persons who have greatest weight with Her Majesty's Government, emphatically condemn any idea of referring to international arbitration matters of the Convention between paramount Power and the Transvaal:—PRESIDENT, League."

Mr. Labouchere: I did not catch what League it is.

Mr. Chamberlain. The South African League, which Mr. Schreiner first spoke of as the Loyal Colonial League.

Mr. Labouchere: Oh, it is not the Primrose League.

Mr. Chamberlain: It is not the Primrose League, nor is it the Afrikander Bond. (Laughter).

Mr. Schreiner: I take it that that is from Col. Brabant.

Mr. Chamberlain: Yes. Surely that alters your view that Dr. Hartley was put out of leadership because of his utterances being distasteful with the majority of the League?—I have already said without that cable, that I considered my statement that he was put out of office was rather too strong; but I still maintain that a very large section of members of the League are not in sympathy with Dr. Hartley's strong speeches, nor would they be in sympathy with Col. Brabant's telegram in so far as it in any way reflects on the Imperial Government as guilty of indifference or apathy. To the views I have expressed I entirely adhere.

Now, as to these grievances, how are they to be remedied? You say the Transvaal object to outside dictation, and I quite understand that from their despatches. Would they be right to object to friendly representations?—I think, if assured they were quite friendly, they could not object.

I suppose you think we should adopt the same course as Cape Colony, and refrain from even friendly representations, as not being likely to advance the cause of the Uitlanders?—Yes, decidedly so, as far as purely internal affairs are concerned.

Then you say difficulties must be settled by "give and take." I want to know what is to be "given" and what is to be "taken" from the Transvaal Government?—I should say one ought to give them confidence as well as one possibly can—confidence and dual friendship.

HAS THE IMPERIAL OR THE CAPE GOVERNMENT DONE WRONG?

Up to the present you told us the times on which the Transvaal Government violated the Convention, but you have not told us of anything that either the Imperial Government or the Cape Government has done that is wrong, and that would give the Transvaal Government reason to complain?—That question would produce a more efficient answer if addressed to a protagonist of the Transvaal. I am a Cape Colonist fisrt of all. I am not in any way representing the South African Republic.

Then I think after the raid Kruger promised that he would consider any grievances respectfully presented to him?—Yes, I believe he did.

And he said he hoped it would be possible for him to forgive and forget. Has anything been done in Johannesburg that is preventing him doing that?—I would not say he has not entered upon that policy; and I could not charge Johannesburg as a whole with malfeasance or wrong-doing. On the other hand, the pot has been kept boiling there, and everything than can be made grievance has been widely published in the Press there and cabled across to England and special attention directe to it.

Has Johannesburg done anything to prevent him forgiving and forgetting? Is it not entirely at present without arms?—I don't mean to say that it is without arms or is armed. As to the other portion of the question, whether Johannesburg has done anything to prevent Kruger acting, I endeavoured to indicate the attitude of certain official sections and the action in Johannesburg.

What could any population have done more than submit to the grievances they were suffering from? What humiliation could they submit to induce him to forgive and forget?—I don't want them to submit to any humiliation. I sympathise much with the opinion of many in Johannesburg.

What would induce Kruger to carry out his policy?—They should try to convince the members of the Raad of the wisdom and truth of their grievances fairly and in a brotherly spirit.

How is conviction to be brought to members of the Raad? That is a most difficult question for anybody to answer.

Witness was then examined as to the supression of newspapers which represent Uitlander opinion, stating that he did not think that made their position a pathetic one.

As regards the raid, is there anything which the Imperial Government has left undone? We took every step that suggested itself to call Dr. Jameson, did we not?—Yes, I think the action of the Imperial Government was attended with good result.

Do you suggest that we should take any special steps with regard to Mr. Rhodes's participation in this affair?—I am personally, perhaps sentimentally, a friend of Mr. Rhodes, but at the same time absolutely, and entirely opposed to him in policy, and on public grounds I shall continue to be so.

SHOULD THE CHARTER BE TAKEN AWAY?

As regards the Charter, is it your opinion, or the opinion of South Africa, that the Charter should be taken away in consequence of these proceedings?—I do not think it is South African opinion, and I do not hold that opinion myself.

Witness was then examined briefly by Sir H. Campbell Bannerman and Mr. Labouchere, and was thanked by the Chairman for his attendance.

EVIDENCE OF MR. NEWTON AND COLONEL RHODES.

When the Committee met on March 30 the thirteenth time, Mr. Francis James Newton was called, and in answer to Sir R. Webster, said he had been Resident Commissioner and Chief, Magistrate of the Bechuanaland Protectorate since November, 1895, and had been in South Africa since 1881. In December, 1895, he went to Mafeking in reply to a telegram from Dr. Jameson, who said he was going to hold a force in readiness in case of certain eventualities in Johannesburg. He did not say anything to the High commissioner about the conversation he had had with Dr. Jameson, because he considered he was not justified in disclosing secrets. Subsequently he said he acted on his own judgment in not communicating with the High Commissioner. He admitted that it was obviously his duty to do so, but he could not remember if he told Dr. Jameson that. He thought Mr. Rhodes told him that the Imperial Government would not be averse to the rising in Johannesburg.

Colonel Rhodes, who was next called, read a brief statement as to the preparations for the rising at Johannesburg. He admitted that something like a quarter of a million sterling was so spent; partly in burying arms, but chiefly in buying food and in provisioning stores between Pitsani and Johannesburg. Those who organised had but few arms, but about seven thousand men were enrolled. Towards the end of December dissension arose in the Reform Committee on the question whether the transvaal or the British flag should be used, and messengers were sent to Dr. Jameson to restrain his coming. Colonel Rhodes added that all the accounts of money spent on the rising were destroyed the day before he and others were arrested.

In answer to Sir R. Webster, Colonel Rhodes said the telegram, "It is absolutely necessary to stop flotation," was a genuine telegram, intended to stop action on Jameson's part. There was no bogus or humbug about it.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir M. Hicks-Beach asked no questions of the witness.

In reply to Mr. Cripps, Colonel Rhodes denied that the agitation for reform was manufactured, and stated that not one farthing was spent in fostering irritation. The payment to the men under arms took place after Dr. Jameson had started. With regard to the letter of invitation, although solicited by Dr. Jameson, all the statements it contained were true in reference to the condition at Johannesburg. The movement there was popular among all classes.

The Committee adjourned till to-day (Friday), when Sir John Willoughby will give evidence.

Sir John Willoughby, the only officer remaining in prison in connection with the Jameson raid, whose sentence would have expired on May 29 next, was on March 31 released from Holloway Prison. It is understood that his release is due to the circumstance that his evidence is desired by the South African Committee.

Cape Feeling and Mr. Schreiner's Evidence.—A strong feeling of dissatisfaction is reported to have been aroused among the British in South Africa by the evidence given by Mr. Schreiner before the Committee of Inquiry, and "a large and very enthusiastic meeting," convened by the South African League, was held, on March 29, at Cape Town, to protest against the evidence as being grossly misleading. A resolution to that effect and also declaring that the best interests of South Africa require that the Convention with the Transvaal be fully and resolutely maintained, was carried by an overwhelming majority, the audience standing and singing the National Anthem and cheering Mr. Chamberlain.—At a public meeting held at Port Elizabeth, on March 25, the South African League passed a resolution which has been forwarded to Mr. Camberlain, urging the strict maintenance of the London Convention, expressing sympathy with the Uitlanders, and declaring that Mr. Schreiner does not represent loyal Africans.—In the House of Commons, on March 29, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. P. Stanhope, said he believed the South African League represented the views of a large number of the inhabitants of South Africa. He had no reason to believe that telegrams similar to those sent by the League were communicated to the London Press for the purpose of speculative Stock Exchange operations.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on April 1, containing a long despatch from Lord George Hamilton to the Government of India in realation to the measures to be adopted for checking the spread of disease among the British troops in India. The despatch sets forth that in any measures which may be adopted there must be nothing that can be represented as encouragement of vice. There must be no reigistration, licensing, or compulsory examination of a certain class of women, nor most they be allowed to reside in regimental bazaars, or to accompany regiments on the march. Subjects to these restrictions Her Majesty's Government consider that certan cantonment rules already in force should be made applicable not mearely to cholera and small-pox, but to all contagious and infectious diseases. "It may be argued," says the despatch, "that examination of women, which may, but need not necessarily be held under these rules, is in effect compulsory. Her Majesty's Government do not share this view. But if there be any compulsion it is precisely of the same kind that which has been accepted as necessary and enforced without any objection in the case of diphtheria or typhoid fever. There will be no obligations on women to attend hospitals but as an alternative to doing so they will be required to leave the cantonments, and rightly so, as an almost certain cause of disease to others."

Her Majesty's Government also approves of the suggestion made by the Army Sanitary Committee as to the employment of female hospital assistants under direction of the medical officer in the examination and treatment of women. While sanctioning these measures, which will, it may be hoped, have the effect of mitigating this terrible scourge, Her Majesty's Government, the despatch states, are of opinion that a valuable aid in checking disease will be found in renewed and extended efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the British troops in India, and to enlarge, if possible, the means of their instruction, occupation, and recreation." I am aware," says Lord G. Hamilton, "that this subject has constantly engaged the attention of the Government of India, and that, as pointed out by the Departmental Committee, much has been done in this direction, both by Government and by societies, such as the Army Temperance Association and the Army Health Association. Any further measures which you may consider desirable and feasible will, I need hardly assure you, meet with the hearty approval and support of Her Majesty's Government. It will also, I think be very desirable that all soldiers in India, especially the young soldiers and those newly arrived in the country, should be warned of the great virulence of disease in tropical climates, of the temptations to which they may be subject, and the consequences that may ensue from yielding to them. I understand that this is now very commonly done by regimental and medical officers, but it is desirable that the practice should be made universal, and that instructions on this subject should be drawn up under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

In conclusion, the Secretary of State invites the attention of the Indian Government to the suggestion of the Army Sanitary Committee that some inquiry should be made into the causes of the alarming increase at some stations and the decrease at others, as shown in the 1895 returns, variations which, in the opinion of the Committee, seem to suggest either that some influence was brought to bear upon the troops themselves, or that the contrast was due to differences affecting the native population in and around the contonments.

The Service members met yesterday, at the House of Commons, to consider the despatch of the Indian Secretary on the subject of the health of the troops in India. After a short discussion, it was decided not to take any Parliamentary action in regard to the question, but to leave it to the opponents of the new regulations to take the initiative if they see fit. The members who are opposed to any revival of the old contonment regulation also met last night. They did not arrive at a decision, and the meeting was adjourned without any resolution being put. A meeting of a special committee which was formed to deal with the question of the health of the troops in India will be held at the United Service Institution this afternoon.

Representations have been made to Lord George Hamilton by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians strongly supporting the proposals of the India Office for raising the standard of health amongst the British troops in India. A Parliamentary paper embodying these will be issued almost immediately.

A memorandum has this week been issued by the "British Committee of the Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice," signed by the chairman, Mr. Walter S. B. Maclaren, and accompanied by a "brief statement as to the nature and tendency of the Contagious Diseases Acts and why their reintroduction should be resolutely opposed." The latter contains the ganeral arguments usually put forward by those who condemn the Acts wholesale, while the "memorandum" deals more especially with the present deplorable state of affairs in India. The Committee recognise the seriousness and difficulty of the situation, and although they declare a return to the old regulation system to be impossible not only because it encouraged vice but because it failed in its object, are not in favour of a do nothing policy. What in their opinion must be done is to attempt honestly to diminish the vice which is the cause of the disease. To this end moral character should be made an important element in promotion; a man's medical history sheet" should be taken as an indication of character in the same way as the "defaulter's sheet," and regiment in a specially bad condition should be treated with special discipline. Further, a select committee should consider how the moral tone of the Army can be raised amongst both officers and men; how further occupation and recreation can be provided; why the percentage of married soldiers is so much smaller than it issued to be; whether a longer service system for older men is feasible or desirable; why the number of cantonment hospitals and cantonment general hospital have so greatly decreased; how the cotruction of disease be made more difficult and why the admissions to hospital very so point out that anything on the lines of the Act for the Notification of Diseases and the detention or imprisonment of persons in hospitals would lead to the improper denouncing in certain casos both of men by woman by men, while in other circumstances it would be impossible to have the right persons denounced, and imposters would flourish on quackary and blackmail. They object to any scheme which necessitates the examination of woman and are prepared to resist to the uttermost such a system as that of the Cantonments Regulations.

CHINA NEWS.

The Japanese Diet has passed a bill for the adoption of the gold standard in Japan.

The Lao Kung Mow Cotton Spinning factory at Shanghai commenced work on the 22nd March.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Imperial Bank of China, held at Shanghai on the 24th March, the power of attorney to Mr. A. W. Maitland, the Acting Chief Manager, was duly signed. The *N.-C. Daily News* learns that the unallotted portion of the capital, Tls. 500,000, has been over-subscribed. Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master have been appointed solicitors for the Bank.

M. Isnard, a French prospector, who is carrying out operations on the Xienkong, in the Upper Laos, has discovered an extensive gold field of considerable richness in a region where gold was not hitherto known, and has also found diamonds and rubies in such profusion that the success is assured of any company which may be formed to carry on mining operations.

Our Correspondent at Manila writes that a large column of the Spanish troops met with a serious reverse on the 8th March in an attempt to dislodge the rebels from San Nicholas. The Spanish troops were attacked unawares whilst in open marching order, and in a hand-to-hand fight they had no possibilities of success. The extent of the Spanish losses is unknown. A telegram dated March 25 to the Spanish Consul at Hongkong states that Imus, Cavite, was captured by the Spanish troops and old Cavite was burning, but no confirmation has yet been received of this news.

On the 17th March a gang of pirates attacked a Chinese passage boat in which Revs. C. Maus and Fr. Dieul were travelling from Shek-ma to Tungkun, (about fifty miles from Hongkong) to be present at a memorial conference which was to be held at the latter place to commemorate the fifty years' establishment of the Rhenish and Basel missions in China. A quantity of money, valuables and valuable Mission records were stolen, and the baggage of the Chinese passengers were rifled and every valuable taken from them. The missionaries lodged a complaint on behalf of the Chinese with the nearest Mandarin, but he refused to take up the case for the Chinese, although he was quite willing to go into the case on behalf of the missionaries. The Missionaries have therefore laid the case before the German Consul at Hongkong. The affair has no particular significance of hostility towards foreign missionaries, but appears to have been a case of rank piracy.

At the second annual meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association, Mr. G. Sharp in a speech seconding the adoption of the report caused some sensation by supporting the imposition of two and a half cents per ton on shipping entering the harbour for the purpose of light dues. This is probably the first occasion this question has received public support from any unofficial in the Colony. He argued that the shipping received great benefits by comming into the harbour. The shipping and the port were mutually dependent on each other, and therefore the shipping was just as much entitled to pay for their share of the taxation of the Colony as the property owners.—The Committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, having asked for suggestions for a permanent memorial, a large number of letters are published, the suggestions including a road round the island, a new clock tower, a scheme for promoting the College of Medicine, a hospital for women and nurses' training institute, &c.—It is the intention of the Government to send home a detachment of Hongkong to take part in the celebrations. A few Indian constables will also represent the force, while the European members at home on leave have been asked to take part in the celebrations. Representatives of the Hongkong Regiment and Chinese Submarine Miners will also be present, and negotiations are in progress with the object of getting the Hongkong Volunteers at home on leave (or now resident at home) to represent the Corps.—A Marine Court of inquiry was held on the 24th March, at the Harbour Master's Office into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British steamer Glamorganshire, which was wrecked near Butto Bank on the 7th March, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Saigon, in ballast. The Captain in the course of his evidence said that when the ship struck the Asiatic crew behaved themselves in a cowardly way; they were absolutely worthless and were only lumber. The Court was of opinion that no blame could be attached to Captain Vyvyan for the casualty.—*China Mail*, (March 31).

EUROPE AND THE PLAGUE.

A Blue-book has just been issued containing papers relating to the outbreak of bubonic plague in India, with a statement showing the quarantine and other restrictions recently placed upon India trade up to March, 1897. The papers comprise telegrams, letters, and despatches which have passed between the India Office and the Governments in India, with a letter from Mr. D. W. Lauchlan Slater, F. I. A., manager and actuary of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited), to the president of the Venice Sanitary Conference.

A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"The following details of the convention agreed upon by the International Sanitary Conference at Venice will doubtless be of particular interest to English people, since it is said that no previous conference of this nature has accepted a convention so nearly approaching English methods of procedure. It may be well to recall the fact that among the English delegates were the Hon. Michael Herbert, C. B. of the British Embassy at Rome; Dr. R. Thorne Thorne, C.B., F.R.S., Principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board; Surgeon-General J. J. Cleghorn, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service; Dr. Lane Notter, Professor of Military Hygiene at Netley; and Mr. Farnall, C. M. G., of the Foreign Office. The actual convention will, it is stated, be issued from Rome. The contracting Governments undertake to keep each other acquainted with the occurrence of plague in their respective countries and to take measures to stay its spread; pilgrimages are to be controlled when plague is prevalent; persons embarking on board ship at infected ports are to be examined to see that they are healthy. All this and more is already done in Bombay, and in view of this healthy ships are no longer to be detained at Suez, provided that if ten days have not elapsed since leaving Bombay guards are placed on board during the passage of the Suez Canal. After the lapse of the ten days no contracting Government can deem a ship infected or control it as such in any European port, unless plague has appeared on board. This will make the ports of Brindisi and Marseilles free, provided the convention is at once acted upon. It is also stated that the antiquated system of keeping healthy people in quarantine merely because they have sailed from an infected port is abandoned; and that the English system of letting such persons land at once, provided they give their names and address, is to be adopted. Much the same system will apply to all vessels, provided plague is not actually present on board when the vessels arrive. In England the same system applies even to this latter class of vessel; but a number of nations hardly dared make so great a departure from their old methods of restriction. But even in such circumstances actual detentions in quarantine are nowhere obligatory. The British delegates are also stated to have secured important concessions as to coaling at Port Said by night, as to the traffic up the Persian Gulf to Bassora, and as to greatly limiting any restrictions that can be imposed on merchandise merely because it comes from a country where there is plague. In many of these respects the results have evidently been much more favourable than was anticipated, in view of the peculiar circumstances in which this country was placed by reason of the localities now infected with plague; but it seems clear that other nations, not notably France and the Netherlands, are desirous of following and attitde towards these Eastern diseases which has not only been attended with signal success in this country, but which, by teaching populations that safety depends, not on restrictions that can be evaded, but on sanitary improvements that are lasting, tends to give confidence to the populations concerned, and to avoid the michievous result of panic."

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The acquiescence by the authorities of Oriel College, Oxford, in Sir Lewis M'Iver's motion for an address praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent from the new statute recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons was mainly due to the mediation of Sir John Mowbray, the senior member for the University. A memorandum, handed by Sir John Mowbray to Sir Lewis M'Iver, states that the Provost of Oriel, on behalf of the College, would assent to the motion's being carried without debate or division, "in the hope and expectation of being able to frame and carry a provision respecting the selected candidates of the Indian Civil Service which the India Office, as the guardian of the interests of the Service, would regard as satisfactory."

Mr. Collier, Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is gazetted to act as Commissioner of Chittagong. Mr. F. N. Fisher, Joint Magistrate, Serampore, replaces Mr. Collier at Birbhum. Mr. G. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate, takes Mr. Fisher's place at Serampore.

It appears from the Report of Registrar of Books, Madras, that only four works of scientific, historical, or antiquarian interest were published in English by, or under the patronage of, the Madras Government during 1896, viz. "A Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency," by Mr. C. Benson; "South Indian Inscriptions, Volume II, part III" by Dr. E. Hultzsch; "The Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Volume XXI, Chalukyan Architecture,' by Mr. A. Rea; and "A Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering with special references to Indian conditions," by Mr. J. Jones.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,157 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta (5th April), with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,403 tons, Captain F Thurston arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta (5th April), with a cargo of 7,435 tons of coal.

The B I S N Co's s s Okara, 2,500 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Rangoon (3rd instant), with a cargo of rice and general.

The B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain F Herrington, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta 2nd April, with a cargo of 4,257 tons of coal.

The B I S N Co's s s Purnea, 2127 tons, Captain M England, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Rangoon 5th April, with a cargo of rice and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R J Philips, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Moulmein and Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and 8 deck passengers.

The s s Leyden, 2,180 tons, Captain E Calvert, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Barry 19th March with a cargo of 4,7[illegible] tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr John Pollard, Mr J Peel, Mr Leggett, Dr M Zobel and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain E Stabb, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Zanzibar, &c., brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr D Menzie, Mr F D Souza, 7 native and 16 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karrachee, brought a general cargo 41 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Dodgson, Mr J C Pottinger, Mrs Down, Mr T Khimchan, Mr Singster, and 128 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 758 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Kurrachee 15th instant with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colsellies Brander, Capt Burn, Capt Soady, Captain Carlton, Major Renneil, Surg-Capt Meneilse, Qr-Master Thorne, Mrs Thorne and 5 children, Rev A B Watson, Rev M Abigail, Mrs Abigail and 3 children, Mr Dunlop, Mr Sairlie, Mr and Mrs Hartigan, Mr and Mrs Johnstone, Mrs Thorn, Miss Macdonald Ritchie, Master Meelan, Capt Eastwood, Mrs Boucher, Mrs Jacob, 4 soldiers, and 2 wives, 34 adults and 11 children deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Mozafferi	1176	Macalister	Calcutta		B P S N Co
C	Clan Alpine	1348	Torney	Madras	17-4	F M & Co
E	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar		M M & Co
F	Drachefels	1717	Kenweg	Karachi		F M & Co
K	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	S Ports	22-4	Shepherd & Co
M	Simla	15[illegible]2	Grier	P Gulf	1-5	M M & Co
O	Safari	891	Kiene	Zanzibar	23-4	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Kaveri	533	Esmailji	Bhownugur	17-4	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	17-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Armenia	221[illegible]	Shanklin	Marseilles	17-4	[illegible] A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Sta[illegible]rello	Genoa	29-4	C Barboro
6	Peninsular	[illegible]017	Wheller	London	17-4	P & O Co
8	Osselton	2[illegible]33	Mayor	China	21-4	A L S N Co
9	Othello	3[illegible]27	Rogers	A & Hull	21-4	F M & Co
12	Locksley Hall	252[illegible]	Collins	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Kaiser-i-Hind	[illegible]38	Daniel	China	28-4	P & O Co
16	Purnea	2216	England			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	19-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon of Greenwich meantime, 7h. 4m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 3m. 11·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Virawa (s)	Herrington	Calcutta, April 2.
	Onda (s)	Thurston	Calcutta, April 5.
	Landaura (s)	Britten	Calcutta, April 5.
	Leyden (s)	Calvert	Barry, March 19.
	Purnea (s)	England	Rangoon, April 5.
17	Chilka (s)	Phillips	Moulmein, March 31.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Kurrachee, April 15.
	Okara (s)	Jacob	Rangoon, April 3.
	Carthage (s)	Powell	Aden, April 12.
18	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Clan Alpine (s)	Torney	Madras.
	Armenia (s)	Shanklin	Marseilles.
	Peninsular (s)	Wheler	London.
18	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Kurrachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Bombay, for China.

" Dwarka, for Kurrachee, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

1. The Annual Regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) rifle association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess dress (red or white). For N. C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess dress or uniform with helmets (khaki).

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

April 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China right.

Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Gilayaque.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	5	24 p.m.	21	33
Teheran	18	3	16 a.m.	...	23
Suez	18	2	45 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	..	1
" Karachi	—	15	—	1
" Madras	—	11	...	1

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

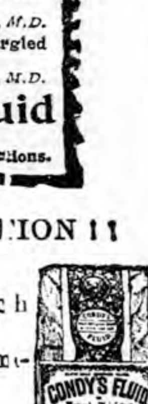
Sold everywhere.

With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this



Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

• • •

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a success. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

British Medical Journal.

A very Important Consideration for INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd.,
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

OBTAINABLE FROM
D. C. OOMRIGUR
AGENT FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
AND ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And The Aged—

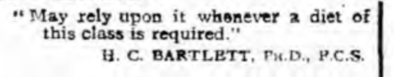
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

Capital £600,000
Reserve Fund .... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, & [illegible].

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager

CREDIT LYONNAIS

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: Esplanade Road
CENTRAL OFFICE: Paris. HEAD OFFICE: Lyons
Branches in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
London Office: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
West End Branch; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Branch in Calcutta.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchange, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay and at [illegible] Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Liverpool and Manchester.

Capital ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:-
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatch of Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotel, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities in Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

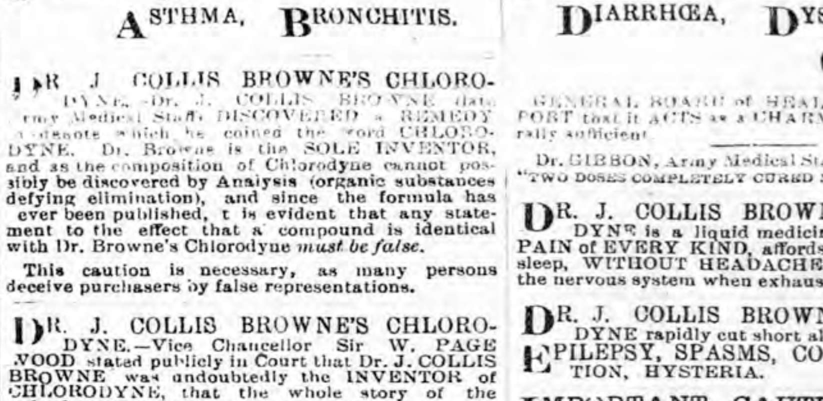
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

S. & H. HARRIS.



HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S BRITISH
Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and

RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
London Medical Record.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

Registered DR LALOR'S Trade Mark.

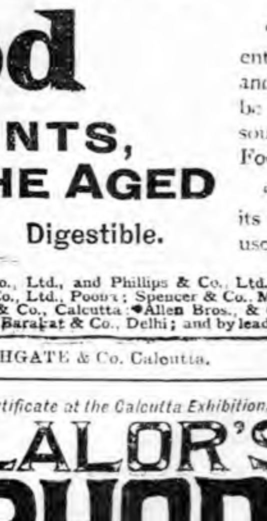
PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

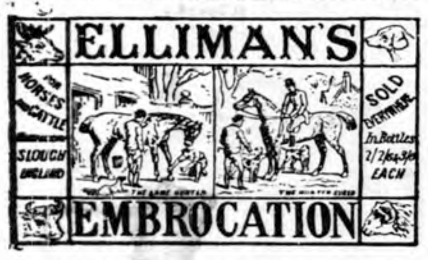
J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
T
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.
Karachi ; ROBINSON MORI ON & Co

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.

IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!

Prepared only BY
ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH ENGLAND.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

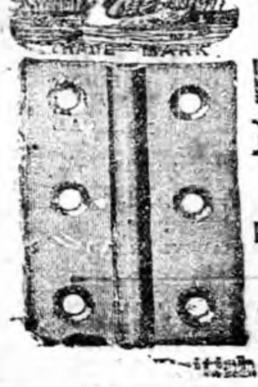
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK. "GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the* ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

BADHAM,
PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
LADIES' TAILORS
AND
HABIT MAKERS.

RIDING HABITS FROM Rs. 100,
IN
MELTON'S
SERGES,
VICUNAS,
COVERT CLOTHS.

ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-6 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-13 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

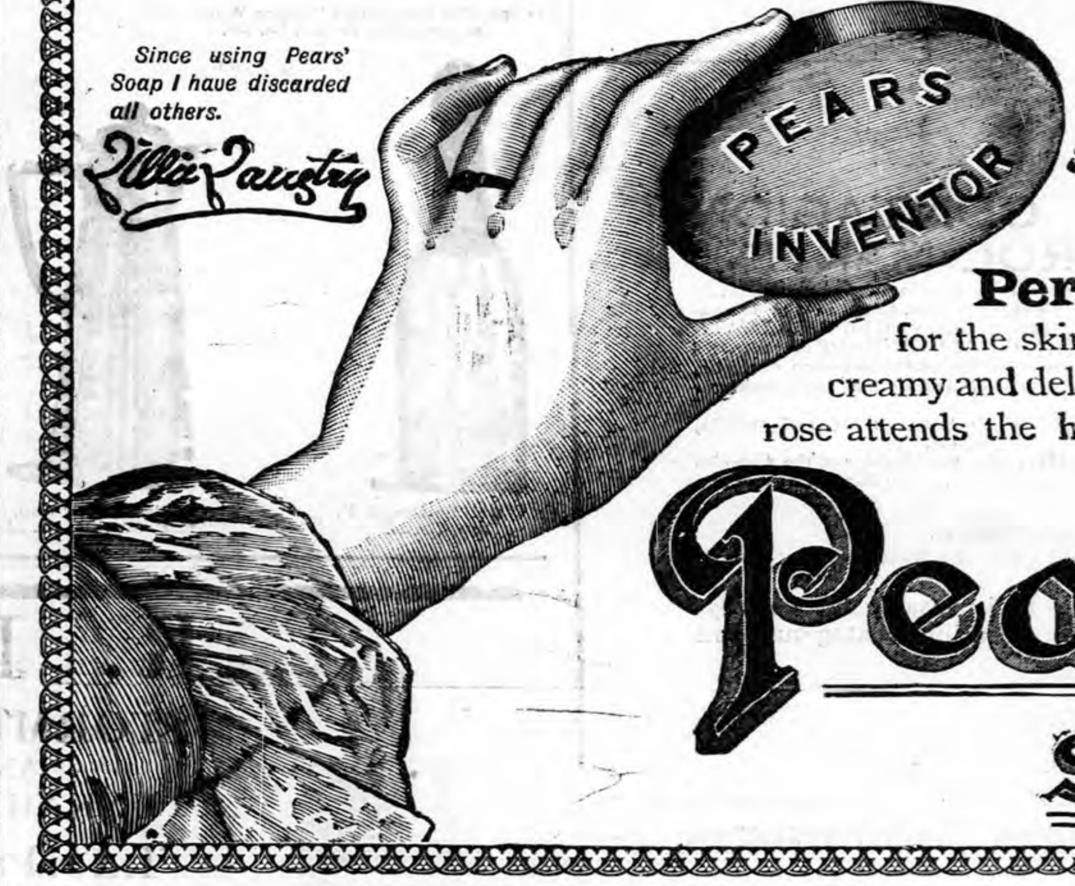
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—**ENGELBERT & CO.,**
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.



Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears'
Soap

The Widow of the late RICHARD PILLING, Lancashire County, All-England, and Anglo-Australian Elevens with JOHN BRIGGS, Lancashire County, All-England, Anglo-African, and Anglo-Australian Elevens, Trading together as

PILLING AND BRIGGS,

Cricket, Football, Tennis, & General Athletic Outfitters & Manufacturers.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, LACROSSE, HOCKEY, GOLF, CROQUET, BOXING, GYMNASIA, FENCING.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free to any part of the World.

10, ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. *Telegraphic Address:* "YORKER, MANCHESTER."

FAC-SIMILE OF
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!

Berlin
Alsenstrasse
Feb 25th 1896

"Koko for the hair," is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent.

Princess Hohenlohe
Oehringen

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, & 4/6 Sizes.
Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Rd., London, Eng.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

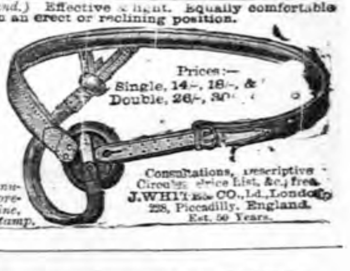
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.



Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, &
Double, 26/-, 30/-

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circulars, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London,
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upwar
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay, Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of " Bombay Gazette of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Ver. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (" THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

IZAL
NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid., but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants
SHAKE THE BOTTLE
Newton, Chambers and Co. (Ltd.)
THORNCLIFFE, Near SHEFFIELD.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid ; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

" By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.

Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY
PEARSE & CO.,
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.
MANUFACTURERS :
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

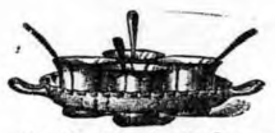
AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

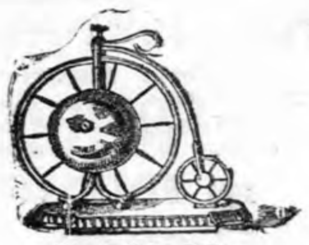
BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.



Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35



Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

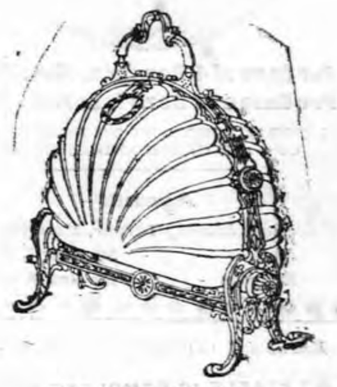
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW

No. 8080.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

No. 8715.

HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

No. 8076

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz.. from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the " Lynx " is a good useful glass find measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

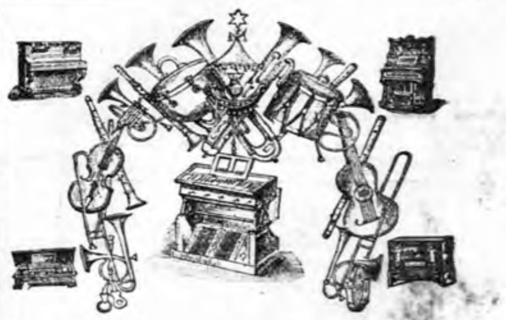
FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.